PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE OF INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,765—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1896.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th Aug.
P.L. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	21st "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "
P.M. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY. 3 P.M.
P.L. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
P.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	6263	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
P.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

The Steamers marked P. L. proceed to BRINDISI* MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

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H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th July, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Sept. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th Aug. at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on or about the 13th Aug., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 14th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th August, 1896.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SALAZIE	4255	Paul	5th Sept. 1896.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st " "
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	L. Blanc	4,232	27th Aug.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 5th September.

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W. B. STARKY,
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Apply "X. Y."
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DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

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THIS Beer has only recently been imported, and is specially bottled for this Company by a Brewery whose productions are very much in request at Home. Lovers of really good beer are asked to give this Brand a trial.

Liberal Discount to purchasers of 5 cases and upwards.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
Per doz. qts.	5	8	6	2
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Per case of 4 doz. qts.	22	0	24	8
" " 6 " pts.	23	4	26	0

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IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE

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STILL ON HAND WE HAVE DECIDED TO EXTEND THE DATE OF OUR

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SURPLUS WATCH STOCK

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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NOW PROCEEDING.

CURTAINS.

1,500 PAIRS TO CLEAR.

TWO SPECIAL LINES

LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

120 PAIRS CREAM MADRAS MUSLIN CURTAINS, 50 inches wide, 3½ yards long; a light, pretty and very effective curtain.

USUAL PRICE, Rs. 8-8.

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BLACK PARAMATTA REGULATION CLOAKS

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CHOLERA DROPS.—A Safe, Speedy and efficacious remedy for this Disease. Being in portable form and administered in small doses, it is a most convenient medicine. No Traveller and no Household should be without it. Price per bottle, As. 14.

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TO-DAY, THURSDAY, and TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, Aug. 20TH and 21ST, at 9-15 P.M., precisely,

THE THESPIAN CLUB

(President the Hon. Sir C. FARRAN)

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THE PICKPOCKET,

Under the patronage and in the presence of

H. E. the Governor.

Box Office: Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Prices Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors half-price to back seats.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED,

MADRAS.

THIS is to notify to all whom it may concern that the following SHARES in this Bank have been disposed of and their respective Scrip Certificates cancelled under clause No. 32-33 of the Bank's Articles of Association.

Scrip Nos.	Dated	Shares Nos.
636 to 650	12-7-95	2754 to 2828 for 75 Shares

standing originally in the name of MR. JUGJEEVAN MOOLJI. New certificates have been issued in lieu of same.

By Order of the Board,

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 11th August, 1896.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1896 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the First Day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th Day of August, 1896.

GHELLABHAI HARIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of GANA RATNA KHARWA, of Bombay, Hindu, deceased.

SHAMBAI on behalf of GANDA PURSHOTTAM, AMBALAL PURSHOTTAM, GOVAN PURSHOTTAM, and MAGAN PURSHOTTAM, the minor Grandsons of the said deceased and Sons of PURSHOTTAM GANA the predeceased Son of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 10 h Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Sixtieth year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 10th day of August, 1896.

BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR,
Petitioner's Attorney.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

ANNUAL INCOME .....£ 1,084,823
ASSETS .....£ 5,902,483
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In form of Policy, prompt settlement of claims, equitable dealing with Policyholders, in strength of organisation, and in everything which contributes to the Security, Cheapness and Popularity of Life Assurance.

THIS SOCIETY STANDS UNSURPASSED.

For Forms of application, &c., Apply to:—

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Agents, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LINEN PIECE-GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, viz:—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Messrs. Gainsford and Gordon—

2 cases superior linen table cloths, napkins and towels.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ICE FACTORY.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, the following property in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to him under an indenture of mortgage and transfer of mortgage respectively, dated the 16th day of March, 1891, and 16th day of October, 1893, in one lot THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 4-30 p.m.:—

1stly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or building standing thereon with the compound thereto belonging, situate, lying, and being on the south side of the Baboola Tank Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1.490 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. ( ) and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 151, and bounded on the east by the said Baboola Tank Road, on the west by the Coach Factory of J. A. B. Heaton and Sons, on the north by the said Baboola Tank Road, and on the south by the property of Banoo Sahib and Bapoo Meeya Jitaker, subject to the terms and conditions mentioned in the indenture of lease, dated the 1st day of November, 1892, and made between Esmail Beg Mahomed of the one part and the mortgagor of the other part.

2ndly.—Three ammonia ice machines complete with all their appliances containing ammonia boilers, condensers, absorbers, pumps, temperatures, exchangers, ice generators, condensing apparatus, cranes, engine donkeys, boilers, water-heaters, shaftings, pulleys, steam pumps, feed pumps, mechanical pools, drilling machine, leather beltings, ice safes, water tanks, spare worms, office furniture, ice cans, big and small, &c., capable of producing 12 tons of ice per day or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office in Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort.

SALE OF 149 BAGS HOUSEHOLD FLOUR.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bapty East India Roller Flour Mills, Grant Road, by order of the proprietors of the Bapty East India Roller Flour Mills, and on account and at the risk of Lowjee Anundjee, 149 bags of household flour in convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th August, 1896.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on Thursday, the 27th August, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Hony. Secretary.

18th July, 1896.

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

THE PUBLIC are CAUTIONED against AGENTS CLAIMING to be representatives of this LONG-ESTABLISHED COMPANY or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof, or similar Names, without authority.

The Offices, Shops, and Godowns of TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, are situated in the following places only:—

BOMBAY	... ...	Esplande Road
BYCULLA	... ...	Bellasis Road.
POONA	... ...	Arsenal Road.
MAHABLESHWAR	...	

The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name, or any other name than that of "TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a written authority signed by the Manager, and no lists, periodicals, or books are genuine unless they bear the full name of the Company thus:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI KULBURGA MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at Shapoorwadi, Hyderabad (Deccan) on MONDAY, the 17th August, 1896, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1895.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the year 1896.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. SABAPATHI IYAH & Co.,
P. Pro. S. E. Chenai,
Sec. Trea. & Agents.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th day of August to the 31st day of August, 1896, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last of

Rs. 25-0-0	per share of Rs	500	paid up		
,, 12-8-0	,,	,,	,, ,,	250	,, ,,
,, 6-4-0	,,	,,	,, ,,	125	,, ,,
,, 3-2-0	,,	,,	,, ,,	62-8-0	,, ,,
,, 1-9-0	,,	,,	,, ,,	31-4-0	,, ,,

free of Income Tax. WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 29th, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 10 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 29th, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 29th, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share on the Old Shares, and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share on the New Shares, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 29th, 1896.

NOTICE,

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 25th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 29th, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 29th, 1896.

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN:

GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN.

MEMBERS:

The Marquess of Lansdowne.	Lieut.-Genl. McLeod Innes,
Field Marshal Lord Roberts.	General Sir Allen Johnson.
Mr. George Allen.	Sir H. S. King, M.P.
Colonel Sir J. Ardagh.	Mr. A. Lawrence.
Sir Steuart Bayley.	General Sir R. Low.
Mr. William Blackwood.	Sir Alfred Lyall.
Sir Edward Bradden.	General Sir C. Newmarch.
Rev. A. G. Butler	Sir Andrew Scoble.
Colonel Sir G. S. Clarke.	Field Marshal
General Sir E. Colien.	Sir Lintorn Simmons.
Sir Auckland Colvin.	Field Marshal
Sir Juland Danvers.	Sir Donald Stewart.
General C. H. Dickens.	General R. Strachey.
Sir Mortimer Durand.	General Sir A. Taylor.
Genl. Sir W. Stirling Hamilton.	Mr. Meredith Townsend.
Captain Hext, R.N.	Mr. W. C. Unwin.
Mr. A. P. Howell.	General Sir George White.
Sir W. W. Hunter.	General Sir E. Williams.

MEMORIAL

TO THE LATE

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry No man presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut.-General McLeod Innes, 9, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, London, W.

COMMITTEE FOR INDIA:

His Excy. General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. Collen, K.C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Lieutenant-General Sir W. K. Elles, K.C.B.
His Excy. Lieutenant-General Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, K.C.B.
Major-General G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I.
Major-General G. deC. Morton, C.B.
Major-General A. R. Badcock, C.B., C.S.I.
Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, C.B.
Captain J. Hext, C.I.E., R.N.
Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., R.E.
Colonel T. Deane.

Honorary Secretary:
Colonel T. DEANE,
Simla.

Subscriptions will be received, in India, by Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay; Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta; and by the Alliance Bank, Simla, and its branches at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Agra, Ajmere, Darjeeling, Lahore, Murree, Mussoorie, Rawal Pindi and Umballa.

By order of the Committee,

T. DEANE, Col.,
Hony. Secy.

Simla, 18th July, 1896.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Vienna.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATED CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

J. J. BORDES' ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

ABERDEEN WHISKY

SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.

Rs. 2 per Bottle.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
For India" ,, Rs. 76 ,, Rs. 40 ,,

For those Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE.

In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

ESPLANADE HOTEL

ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.

For particulars apply

MANAGER.

TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL,

VICTORIA ROAD,
BYCULLA.

2 minutes from Railway Station and Tramway.

First Class Cuisine. Charges Moderate.

TESTIMONIAL.

WE have been very much pleased with this Hotel. It is cool, clean, and comfortable, and the food is good, and well cooked. The Proprietor is very obliging, and does all he can to please.

(Signed) C. CRESS,
District and Sessions Judge, Mysore.

Proprietor,
I. L. D'AGUIAR.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

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In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

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Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Literary Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

HAMILTON & CO.

JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT

FOR

CASH ONLY

on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—

THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL

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LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED

ONE CRORE AND TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 40 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A SUPERVISOR for the Trichinopoly Municipality, on a salary of Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 a month (inclusive of horse allowance) according to qualifications. He will have to supervise the Public works and Sanitation of the Municipality, Pensioned D. P. W. officers of and above the grade of supervisor with sound physique will be preferred. Applications with Copies only of testimonials should be sent to

THE CHAIRMAN.
Municipal Office, Trichinopoly, 23rd July, 1896.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A FEW CANVASSERS, in the Town of Bombay. Commission, 5 per cent. For other particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

A. GOPALACHARLU, Secretary.
Srinivasa Mandiram and Charities, Bangalore.
27th July, 1896.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt	Rs. 5

Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"DEAR SIR,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE. (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360 0 0
Reserves and Rest	,,	11,06,292 9 8
Deposits	,,	1,04,06,910 7 10
Bills and Acceptances	,,	5,86,338 11 2
Sundries	,,	1 09,026 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516 2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	,,	1,14,85,568 11 5
Government and other Authorised Securities	,,	4,37,622 14 4
Properties and Head Stock	,,	2,32,936 3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	,,	322,304 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. c. 1 bon.	1,427½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct	1,345xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300xd
Oriamercial & Ld. Mge ...	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10 - -0-	167
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	160,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor...	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
Mercantile ...					
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		740
Anglo-Indian ...	1,245		100	Nil	69
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	—	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	*371	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ..	900	600	600	dvd Rs.25	675
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	—	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	810
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,755
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,040
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,170
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	—	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	800
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	dvd Rs12	670
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	660
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,130xd
David Mill'...	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	645
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	625
Empress	8,100	500	500	dvd 25	695
Fraunjee Petit.	1,350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	970
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	785
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullochs ...	1,800	500	500	25	780
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	610
Indian Manfg..	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,250
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ..	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	900
James Greaves	1,100	600	600	dvd Rs.20	765
Jaffer Alli	300	600	500	dvd Rs.20	325
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co. Ld.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	250
Jeevraj Balloo ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,090
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	700
Kamani	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	890
Khanga and Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatau Maclanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	900
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	287
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	975
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,200
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.120	8,550
Mahalaxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	610
Mahboob Shah Mills (Ghalburga)	2,400	500	500	15 per ct	2,900
Manockjee Petit...	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,845
Manora	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	102½
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,425
Moreen S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	—
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	660
Oriental	6,735	625	625	dvd Rs20	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,390
Queen Mills ...	300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,040
Ripon Mills....	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,325
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,310
Shahapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,040
Soodeedeo.....	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,000
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,218	250	250	dv Rs12½	400
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,800	250	250	dv Rs 12½	335
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25	450
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	975
Swadeshi Mills.	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	745
Sassoon and Alliance ...	1,000	00	500	dvd Rs30	725
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co...	900	1,000	1,000	50	600
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	—	675
Vonishunker Lakhmishanker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	400	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	25	975
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	1h pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	325
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co. Ld	1,000	196	125	dv Rs12½	175
Bombay Shahapore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	230
Colabs	500	1,889	1,889	dvd Rs15	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
Anglien Press and Manfg ...	400	200	—	dvd Rs 8	110
Fort	1,000	500	500	25+80	1,160
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	615
Harvey and Shahapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	103
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 8	87½
Mofussil Co ...	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M.....	1,000	250	all	15	220
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	600
New Indian.....	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 5	162½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	510
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	380
Sassoon	300	*500	500	30	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	60	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	80
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	—	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,280
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown.....	1,750	100	100	15	400
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	90
Badhan Pile...	5,000	100	100	12	171
Bombay & Persia Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,000	1,500	300	6,600
Do. New issue.	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,500
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	12	200
Dehli Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ..	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.....	4,000	200	175	91	388
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	200
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance ...	6,000	250	50	10 pr. ct.	168
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	105
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	517½
Soondy & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	90
Treasher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,080xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	—	132
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1	32
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock ...	—	£105	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	0.	
Ahmedabad Prantej.....	4,000	500	200		127½
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	105

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-2 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	27-0
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	26-14
Do. do. new	"	26-12
Australia bar Gold	"	26-14
Bombay bar Gold	"	26-4
Sovereigns	"	17-2
Do. Dragons	"	17
Silver	"	95-12
2/10 Do.	"	95-14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 1-40m., 1-55s. Low water, 7-34m., 8-6a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
The Star of India Mills, 3, Church Gate Street, 4 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society, meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre : Cinematographe, 6-30 and 9 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Maria Valerie and Imaum entered the dock yesterday.

NAGPANCHMI FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Nagpanchmi Fair, will be held, this evening, at Bellasis Road.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon, when Dr. Nishikant will read a paper on "Mrichchakatikam, or The Toy Cart : A Sanskrit Drama."

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held, this evening, at 5-30 in, the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mirza Mahomed Behbani, Sheikh-ul-Islam-Zadeh, munshi to the Anjuman, will read and elucidate select passages from the Shah-Nameh.

THEFT BY A NEW SERVANT.—Ardeshir Merwanji, a Parsee, having his shop in the Barrack Lane, Fort, has reported to the police that, during his absence from the shop on Tuesday last, his servant, who had been in his employ for three days, opened his drawer and stole two currency notes for Rs. 10 each and Rs. 90 in cash, and absconded.

A SHOP LIFTER.—A report has been made by one Chuggan Megashund, a shopkeeper at the Bazaar Gate Street, that, during his absence from the shop for a few minutes, a customer, who was at the time standing in the shop, picked up a cotton bag, containing Rs. 23 in cash, a China dollar, and a square rupee, collectively valued at Rs. 26, and decamped.

VURJIVANDAS MADHOWDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, SION.—During the month of July last the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 1,798, among whom the number of new admissions was 409, being classified as stated below :—Hindus, 318 ; Mussulmans, 74 ; Parsees, 18 ; Christians, 45 ; and other classes, 14. The average daily attendance was 58.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.—The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s. s. Maria Valerie, Captain A. Fellner, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Trieste via Karachi, and experienced strong south-west monsoon and heavy sea.—The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Nevasa, Captain A. S. Houstoun, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour, on Tuesday evening, from Calcutta, met with strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal, thence fine weather.

BURGLARY AT KAMATTIPOORA.—Bhagoobai, a Dhobie woman, residing at Kamattipoora Second Street, has made a report to the police that, some time during Monday night, some one broke into her place by removing a number of bricks from the back compound wall, which is ten feet high, and carried away, through a hole made in the wall, a small bundle, containing wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 10.

THEFT OF AN IDOL.—Gopal Pandurang, residing at Antoba Wady, Thakordwar, has reported to the police that, about noon, on Tuesday afternoon, while he was away at his work, his wife saw a Purdasee leaving a room on the ground floor of the house in a suspicious manner. She called out to him, but he did not give any answer and left. Shortly afterwards she found a black stone idol with silver ittalings, valued at Rs. 50, missing from their room. The purdasee, who is suspected to be the thief, is being sought for.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our Bhavnagar correspondent, writing on August 9, says :—The down mail train the other day was one hour and thirty minutes behind time in arrival. The people were generally led to think that this was due to some fresh wash-away, until they learnt that the B. B. and C. I. Railway mail train had come late in consequence of detention at Virar.—On the 14th and 15th a match will be played at Rajkote between the Parsees and the rest of Kathiawar.—Mr. Vishwanath, who was practising as a Vakil here, has been appointed a Judge at Lilia, under Bhavnagar.

OPENING OF N. O. L., PAREL, No. 252 S. C.—The ceremony of installing and establishing a "New Orange Lodge" took place at Parel, on Saturday last, under the Scottish Constitution, when the following officers were elected installed, the ceremony being performed by Bro. Dow, Wor. Master, No. 259 N. O. L. "Bolan," Poona ; Bro. A. Simpson, Wor. Master ; Bro. W. Luckey, Depute Master and Treasurer ; Bro. A. Rule, Substitute Master ; Bro. J. Manders, Secretary ; Bro. J. Cameron, Inner Door Guard ; Bro. B. Millar Tyler. The brethren then retired to banquet ; after which the usual "Loyal Toasts," and "Harmony."

MORE JERRY BUILDINGS.—A portion of the north wall of a house, belonging to Ebrahim Abdoolla, and situated in the second lane, Kamattipoora, collapsed into a sweepers' gully. The tenants, about fifty in number, were ordered to vacate the building, which they did.—The ceiling and one of the walls of the ground floor of a house, belonging to one Ambalali Dharamdas, at Dadur Road, gave way on Tuesday midnight. The house was occupied by one Antone Doming and his family, all of whom managed to escape unhurt, with the exception of Antone's wife Jane, aged about twenty-five years, who sustained slight injuries to the right side of her face and the right leg ; but she refused to go to the hospital.

PENALTY FOR MAKING A FALSE COMPLAINT.—Dalchand Govindram, a hawker in sweetmeat, residing at Khoja Street, made a report to the police, on Tuesday evening, that during his absence from home between the hours of 6 a.m. and 3 p.m. that day, his nephew, Balmukand Bihardial, entered his room by opening the lock on the door by means of a duplicate key and stole Rs. 10 in cash, a brass dish, a pair of scales, and sundry other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 14, from a box in his room. Inspector Sloane arrested the accused at Kamattipoora on the same night, and on an inquiry ascertained that the charge was got up against the accused out of spite. It appears that complainant and accused resided together in one room, but on account of some dispute arising between them, accused left the house on Monday, leaving some of his articles in the room. On the following day accused went to the house to get his things, but finding the door of the room locked, the complainant gone, he opened the lock by means of a duplicate key, which he had with him, and carried away his property. The complainant subsequently admitted before the police that the complaint made by him was false, and that the property belonged to the accused. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane put up the case before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, charging complainant's nephew with theft of the above property. His Worship, after recording the complainant's evidence, discharged the accused, and fined complainant Rs. 5 for preferring a vexatious complaint against accused, and ordered the amount of the fine, if recovered, to be paid to accused as compensation.

THEFT OF CARRIAGE LAMPS.—Before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged Balla Ramji, and Pomla Kicka, with theft of two carriage lamps, of the value of Rs. 24, the property of Mr. Hormusji Dorabji Pudumji, a Parsee commission agent, residing at the Khetwady Main Road. On Saturday evening the complainant saw both the lamps on his new carriage quite safe, but on the following morning he found them missing. He made a report to the police, and about half-past 11 o'clock, on the forenoon of the same day, police havildar No. 30, doing duty at Pakmodia Street, noticed the first accused attempting to sell two carriage lamps to a Borah, and arrested him. The second accused, who was at the time standing at a short distance, made off. The lamps were then taken by the police to complainant, who identified them as his own. In consequence of certain information given by the first accused, No. 2 was arrested on the same day at Dhobie Talao. The first accused was, in the month of February last, employed in the complainant's service as a coachman, and he appears to have stolen the lamps with the assistance of the second accused, who is an old offender, having been sent to jail for two years for theft. Both the offenders denied having stolen the lamps, and interminated each other. His Worship convicted both of them on a charge of receiving and attempting to dispose of the stolen property and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence, and sentenced No. 1 to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 (an old offender) to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE DAYAL PADAMSEY.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for an interim order. Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, said that if the insolvent at once proceeded with his petition, he would not oppose the application. His Lordship accordingly granted the interim order.

RE SORABJI EDULJI ANKLESARIA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE KHUSHALCHAND UTAMCHAND.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order on the ground that some of the creditors had not been served. His Lordship granted the extension as applied for.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

NAKED PROCESSIONS OF GOSAWIS AT NASIK.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF HUKUMPURI BA'VA GOSAWI AND OTHERS.

THIS was a petition by Hukumpuri Bawa Gosawi and others of the Nasik District applying for rivision of an order passed by the District Magistrate of Nasik. In the first instance, the gosawis petitioned the District Magistrate to cancel his order prohibiting them to bathe naked in the Kushavarta Tirtha at Trimbak during the ensuing Shuhasta seasen, but the District Magistrate rejected the petition ; and they therefore came before the High Court. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the petitioners.

An order of the District Superintendent of Police acting under Section 48, clause A., of Act 4 of 1890, gave notice of the hours at which the Bairaghees and Gosawis should bathe in the Kushavarta, and return to their residences, and intimated that "no member of any sect can be permitted to proceed naked to the Tirth to bathe, nor while there to bathe naked, nor to pass the streets naked, on any account."

In the petition of appeal to the High Court, it was stated that this being a religious matter, the Police Act does not apply. The proclamation was calculated to discourage the arrival of gosawis, and their absence meant loss of trade. The priests of Trimbak would lose their livelihood which they earned on the alms given by the gosawis, whose advent induced other pilgrims to visit Trimbak. Naked bathing was allowed at Allahabad and Hurdwar, and the proclamation of the District Magistrate was improper and illegal.

The petitioners, in an application made by them in January last to Mr. C. M. Thatte, Divisional Magistrate, Nasik, stated that they belonged to a sect of gosawis who devoted their lives to religious and charitable purposes, and maintained themselves by begging. The members of their sect called Digambaries, were ordained by the Shastras to bathe in the sacred waters of the Ganges, the Godaveri, and other rivers on certain occasions. On the occasion of each Sinhasta, it had been the custom from time immemorial for all the members of the sect throughout India to assemble at Trimbak and to go in procession in a state of nudity to Kushavarta for bathing and return after bath to their "akhadas" or residences. Similarly it had been the custom on the occasion of the Sankrat for all the members of the sect to assemble at Allahabad and to go in procession naked and bathe in the sacred waters of the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna and Saraswati. The sect had observed this custom without obstruction or disturbance up to the present time, and they appended to their petition photographs of the assemblage held at Allahabad in January, 1894, with copies of the orders passed by the British authorities recognising and permitting the assemblage in the years 1888 and 1894. The petitioners stated that this religious rite was observed in the performance of a religious duty, and not wilfully or from corrupt or capricious motives. They proceeded on a particular day in assembly, in a state of nudity, to the Kushavarta for bathing, and returned in the same state, in the discharge of a religious duty, and not with the intention of offending the religious or moral susceptibilities of other people. Whatever was done in the discharge of a religious duty, and not from any immoral or corrupt motives, could not, they urged, be regarded as done wilfully. As it was the duty of the king to observe the custom of the caste, and as by the proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen, it was ordained that the religious customs and usages of the subjects should be interfered with, the petitioners asked that they might be permitted to observe the ancient and long-cherished usage on the Siuhasta festival, as they had been permitted to do by the Government in other parts of India.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the decision of the court, said :—Clause (a) of Section 48 of the Bombay District Police Act, gives a District Superintendent of Police power to make rules for and direct the conduct of assemblies and processions and moving crowds or assemblages on or along the streets, and prescribe, in the case of processions, the routes by which the order in which and the times at which the same may pass. We construe the word "conduct" to mean the act and method of leading, guiding or managing, the guidance or management and not to mean the mode of action or behaviour of an assembly, and therefore we must hold that the clause gives a power to direct what costume shall be worn or not worn by the members of a procession. At the same time we do not consider that the District Superintendent has in the present case made any order as to costume. What is said in the orders is this : "No members of any sect can be permitted to proceed naked to the Tirth to bathe nor while there to bathe naked nor to pass the streets naked, on any account" and in the Marathi the works are added that "if any one does this he will be dealt with according to law." We took upon this not as an order or command but as a piece of advice or warning to the people, telling them in what light the authorities will view certain acts. If the District Superintendent had said "no nuisance or offence will be permitted" that clearly would not have been an order not to commit those acts. So it is not an order to say that one particular alleged form of nuisance or offence, namely walking and bathing naked, will not be permitted. Wilful and indecent exposure of the person is itself an offence punishable under clause (o) of Section 61. If, therefore, any one in the procession commits this act, he will be liable to arrest and punishment under this clause. The proclamation, we think, directs attention to this fact. It does not prohibit the act so as to make the commission of it punishable as a breach of the order, but it says that such an act will not be permitted and that if it is done the perpetrator will be proceeded against according to law, that is, proceedings will be taken against him on the ground that he has committed an offence by reason of the commission of the act itself. In those proceedings the question whether the act is or is not an offence will have to be considered and determined. On this view of the case we decline to interfere.

THE KAPILA TIRTHA TANK AT KOLHAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to make a short observation on the Kapila Tirtha at Kolhapur ? This Tirtha is held in reverence by Hindus of all castes and creeds. But some disinterested people of Kolhapur have become instrumental in making it impure by letting into it sewarage water from their own houses. This public nuisance ought to have been prevented by the Municipal and Sanitary authorities, but they all along slept over the matter, and now it is contemplated to fill up the tank ; a step from which even the late Political Agent, Colonel Woodehouse, shrank when a similar proposition was brought before him. The sanctity and purifying influence of the Kapila Tirtha among the Hindus, no less than the well-known healing influence of the Jordon among the ancients, is famous and authorised by ancient works. An insignificant matter as it may appear to fill up the Thirtha, it has every significance in the eyes of the Hindus taken in a mass. In the teeth of all these things, it is a matter of much regret that a set of non-believers at Kolhapur are directing their efforts to studiously sacrifice principle to utility. Religious institutions of any kind, be it said, at any time never lose their holy impressions. "Ab ovo resque ad mala" ; and it will be working in a right direction to join in a great and successful movement, which is duly set on foot here in Bombay to rouse the Kolhapur Government to consider this matter fully—which matter, in view of local and public interest, you will be good enough to give publicity to in your columns.—Yours, &c.,

AMICUS HUMANE GENERIS.

FIRE ON BOARD A STEAMER.

ABOUT half-past 8 o'clock, last night, a fire was discovered in the stores of the engine-room of the steam-ship Naderi, belonging to the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company, now lying in the C shed of the Prince's Dock, of which Mr. Haji Cenal Abideen Shirazee is the agent. The steamer Naderi entered the Prince's Dock on Saturday last, and she was up till yesterday evening taking cargo for the Red Sea ports, and she is to leave the Bombay Harbour to-morrow. As soon as an alarm of fire was raised, the Port Trust engine was at once wheeled in front of the steamer, and was brought into requisition with a copious supply of water available from the mains. The Port Trust dredgers were also brought alongside of the steamer, and the water from the sea was pumped into the engine-room by means of the centrifugal pumps of the dredgers. A detachment of men, belonging to her Majesty's steam-ship Tenasserim, with their fire appliances, were also in attendance, and rendered assistance in extinguishing the fire. The fire was brought under control by 11 o'clock, when the services of the dock engine were dispensed with, and water from hydrants attached to standpipes was poured on the smouldering embers, which were not put out until the small hours of the morning. All the Municipal steamers, with the exception of the Colaba, were promptly in attendance, but their services were not required. The several foremen of the Municipal steamers under Mr. Nicholls, the head of the fire-brigade, worked with energy and zeal in extinguishing the fire, and it was simply due to their exertions that the fire was confined to the engine-room. The stores in the engine-room consisted of oil, coal, waste, &c., and these articles being inflammable, great fears were once entertained about the cargo of the ship, but this fear was fortunately averted. The origin of the fire is not known, and the damage done has not been ascertained. The police under Superintendent Ingram had a difficult task in keeping the large crowd of people away from the spot. Several officials belonging to the Port Trust were in attendance. The agent was also present at the spot.

PROSPECTUS OF THE KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY RACES FOR 1896.

To be held at Kolhapur.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, 26TH DECEMBER.

1. The Vishalgad Purse. Rs 600 to the winner.
For—All Arab galloways maidens on 1st May 1896.
Weights—For inches.
Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs ; twice 7 lbs ; three times 10 lbs ; oftener 14 lbs.
Allowances—Galloways landed after 1st August 1896 allowed 4 lbs ; Maidens 3 lbs ; G. Rs. 5 lbs. ; allowances accumulative.
Distance—1 1-4 mile.
Entrances—1st August Rs. 30 ; 1st October Rs. 60 ; 1st December Rs. 90 ; with Rs. 20 extra for each horse not struck out by 5 P. M. on Sunday 20th December.
2. The Bhavnagar Cup. Rs. 400 to the winner.
For—All Arabs and C. B's.
Weights—For age and class.
Penalties—Winners of Rs. 500 ; once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs, Winners of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra ; of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 to carry 8 lbs. extra of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,000 to carry 12 lbs.
Allowances—Maidens on 1st May 1896, 3 lbs., Maidens 7 lbs., galloways 7 lbs. G. Rs. 5 lbs. Allowances accumulative.
Distance—R. C. and a Distance.
Entrances—1st August Rs. 30 ; 1st October Rs. 60, 1st December Rs. 90, with Rs. 20 extra for each horse not struck out by 5 P. M. on Sunday 20th December.
3. The Kolhapur Feudatory Stakes. Rs. 600 to the winner.
For—All Arab and C. B. galloways.
Weights—For inches.
Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs. ; twice 7 lbs. ; three times 10 lbs ; oftener 14 lbs ; winners in the aggregate of Rs. 3,000 and upwards to carry 7 lbs extra.
Allowances—Maidens on the 1st May 1896 allowed 3 lbs. Maidens 7 lbs. C B's 7 lbs. Galloways landed since 1st August 1895, 4 lbs ; G. Rs. 5 lbs. Allowances accumulative.
Distance—1 mile.
Entrances—1st August Rs. 30 ; 1st October Rs. 60 ; 1st December Rs. 90 ; with Rs. 30 extra for each horse not struck out by 5 P. M. on Sunday 20th December 1896.
5. The Palace Stakes. Rs. 199 to the winner.
For weights—All Arabs and C. B. Maidens.
Weight for age and class rules.
Allowances—Galloways allowed 10 lbs. Galloways 13-3 and under 7 lbs extra. Horses landed after 1st August 1895 allowed 5 lbs.
Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 50 or over once 5 lbs, twice 7 lbs. ; three times 10 lbs. ; oftener 14 lbs.
Distance—5 furlongs.
Entrances—1st October Rs. 10 ; 1st December Rs. 20.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY 29TH DECEMBER.

1. The Mudhol Plate. Rs. 1,000 to the winner, out of which the second horse receives Rs. 100.
For—All Arabs.
Weights—Weight for age.
Penalties—Winners once 3 lbs. ; twice 7 lbs. ; there times 10 lbs. ; oftener 14 lbs. ; winners of an aggregate amount of Rs. 5,000 to carry an additional 7 lbs.
Allowances—Maidens on 1st May 1896, 3 lbs. maidens 7 lbs. ; galloways 7 lbs. ; G. Rs. 5 lbs. ; Allowances accumulative.
Distance—1¼ mile.
Entrances—1st August Rs. 40 ; 1st October Rs. 80 ; 1st December Rs. 120 ; with Rs. 20 extra for each horse not struck out by 5 P. M. on Sunday 20th December.
2. H. H. Aga Khan's Purse, Rs. 1,000 out of which the second horse to receive Rs. 100.
For—All galloways 13-3 and under. 13-3 English and Australians to carry 10 st. 7 lbs, 13-3 Arabs and C. B's to carry 9 st. 4 lbs.
Weight—For inches.
Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs. twice 7lbs. ; three times 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs.
Allowances—Maidens on 1st May 1896, 3 lbs ; Maidens 7 lbs. ; galloways and ponies landed after 1st August 1895, 4 lbs ; G. Rs. 5 lbs. Allowances accumulative.
Distance—1 mile.
Entrances—1st August Rs. 40 ; 1st October Rs. 80 ; 1st December Rs. 120 with Rs. 20 extra for each horse not struck out by 5 P. M. on Sunday 20th December.
3. The Ichalkaranji Stakes. Rs. 600 to the winner.
For—All Arab ponies.
Weights—Handicap to be published on the day before the race.
Distance—7 furlongs.
Entrances—1st August Rs. 30, 1st October Rs. 60, not December Rs. 90, with Rs. 20 extra for each horse 1st struck out by 5 P. M. on Sunday 20th December.
4. H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Cup. Rs. 2,950 out of which the second horse to receive Rs. 300, and the third to receive Rs. 150.
For—All Arabs and C. B's.
Weights—Handicap to be published by 10th December.
Distance—3 miles.
Entrances—1st October Rs. 10 ; 1st December Rs. 20.
Nominations for this race must be accompanied by a certificate from the Honorary Secretary for Polo of the Polo Clubs in the S. M. country that the ponies are bona fide polo ponies and have belonged to members since 1st October.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, 31ST DECEMBER.

1. The Kolhapur Cup. Rs. 1,650 out of which the second horse to receive Rs. 200 and the third to receive Rs. 100.
For—All Arabs Maidens on 1st May 1895.
Weights—Weight for age.
Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs ; twice 7 lbs ; three times 10 lbs ; oftener 14 lbs.
Allowances—Horses landed after 1st August 1895 allowed 4 lbs ; & Rs 5 lbs. Allowances accumulative.
Distance—1-4 mile.
Entrances—1st August Rs. 50 ; 1st October Rs 100 ; 1st December Rs. 150 ; with Rs 50 extra for each horse not struck out by 5 P. M. on Sunday 20th December.
2. The Southern Maratha Cup. Rs. 1600 out of which the second horse to receive Rs. 200 and the third to receive Rs. 100.
For—All Arab and C B galloways 13-3 and under and other classes 13-2 and under.
Weights—Handicaps to be published the day before the race.
Distance—2-1 mile.
Entrances—1st August Rs 50 ; 1st October Rs 100 ; 1st December Rs 150 with Rs 30 extra for each horse not struck out by 5 P. M. on Sunday 20th December.
3. Major Wray's Plate. Rs. 600 to the winner. A selling race.
For—All Arab ponies not entered for under.
Weights—Ponies entered to be sold for Rs. 1,200 to carry 9st 7lbs ; 4lbs added or deducted for every Rs 100 above or below that sum, lowest selling price Rs 800.
Allowances—Maidens 10 lbs ; galloways 7 lbs. Allowances accumulative.
Distance—7 furlongs,
Entrance 1st August Rs. 30 ; 1st October Rs. 60 ; 1st December Rs. 90 with Rs 20 extra for each horse not struck out by 5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 12.

A RECOVERY of 1-8th per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 112 15-16; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 120. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities declined ¼ per cent., sav, to £64¼. The price of Bar Silver receded 1-16d. to 31 3-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-8 cent. lower, at 68¼ cents; with demand Exchange on London half a cent down, at 4·87¼ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were again ¼ per cent. higher yesterday, at 102¾; Paris Exchange on London having advanced 1¼ centime, to fr. 25·18. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal advanced 9d. per ton, say, to 17s. 6d. per ton.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,350,000 quarters, or 80,000 quarters less than the estimate at the end of the previous week.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 36¾s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm; Yellow Cawapore Rapeseed at 35¼s. sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market firm; Brown Rapseed at 32¼s. per 416 lbs. sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market firm; and Linseed at 33s. per 416 lbs. sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market firm.

A further advance of 3-32d. per lb. was established in the price of Spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 5-16d. per lb.; and in East Indian Cotton Broach of all grades was 1-16d. per lb. higher. American Arrivals were 13-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 9-32d. for August deliveries, and 4 9-64d. for December-January. The market closed firmer; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was strong; and Reuter quotes 7lbs. Grey Shirtings at 4s. 1d. and 8¼lbs. Shirtings, at 5s. 1½d. per piece.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent, to 8 1-16 cents per lb.; and Futures were 15 points lower for September and 19 for December, at 7·53 and 7·58 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales.

A good deal more has been done in this market to-day by Exporters, who have bought 2,100 bales of ready stuff from stock, consisting of 1,200 Bengal, at Rs. 167-80; 300 each of "Fine" Dhollera, at Rs. 196; and "Fully Good" at Rs. 185 (quality guaranteed); 200 Bhownuggur Ginned, at Rs. 200; and 100 Western, at Rs. 184; and who have contracted for 500 Bengal, "Fully Good" for next January delivery, at Rs. 172½; while the Mills took only 350 bales, say 150 Hingunghat, at Rs. 198; and 100 each of Raichore, at Rs. 187; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 186 per candy. The market has remained firm in tone, but no further advance in rates has taken place.

WHEAT has been taken for shipment to-day to only a small extent; but the feeling has been steady and prices are all unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	4	11	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	4	10	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	4	11	0	"
Red Delhi	4	9	0	"
Hard Yellow	4	5	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	4	7	0	"
Hard Red	3	14	0	"

SEEDS.—A large business has been reported in this market to-day, and the feeling has been firm at an advance of one anna per cwt. in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, this evening's closing quotations being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-9-0 to 6-11-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-5-0 to	"
Do. Cawnpore	" 7-0-0 to 7-1-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6-5-0 to 6-7-0	"
Gingelly, white	" 42-0-0 to 43-0-0	per candy.
Do. mixed	" 39-8-0 to 40-8-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	804 bales.
Wheat	2,056 cwts.
Rapeseed	1,469 "
Poppyseed	585 "
Castorseed	1,765 "

FREIGHTS are steady. The Bethoven (s) is reported to have been fixed at 6s. 6d. per tou; and Antwerp business has been done at the same rate.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a weak feeling at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Merchants' Bills were sold at 1-32d. below this rate, and there were some purchases of Bank remittance at 1s. 2 3-16d.; but business, on the whole has been very quiet. We close fairly steady on the whole, though quiet, as follows:—

	per rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 5-32 to 3-16d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-32 to 3-16d. do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-16d. do.
Credits do.	1s. 2¼d. do.
Francs do.	1·49½ to 1·50. do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER 3½ per Cents opened at 109 5-8 for cash, and 109 7-16 for the 3rd September settlement, and remained at these rates all day in a steady market, closing on the same level. 105 has been quoted for 3 per cents.

SHARES have been very quiet. We note an advance of Rs. 15 in Standard Mills, Rs. 10 each in Queen and Luckmidas, Rs. 5 in David, and a decline of Rs. 20 in Coorla, Rs. 15 in Britannia, Rs. 10 in Central India; Bombay and Burmah are Rs. 50 higher in the first issue.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, AUG, 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 15-32
The Manchester market has been strong.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64⅛
Bar Silver	31 3-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 11.

10 p.m.	78·9

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12.

6 a.m.	76·8
10 a.m.	78·9
2 p.m.	78·6
4 p.m.	78·2

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Shamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route interrupted between Khabarowk and Wladivostock.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within the British frontier.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon on Saturday the 15th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m. of the 12th August, 1896.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	12	2	53 p.m.	...	16
Suez	12	2	55 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 12th August, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	21	...	1
" Kazgohi	...	15	...	1
" Madras	..	25	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WHITBY—August 11, at Parel, the wife of J. Whitby, B. E. & C. I. Railway, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRACEY—Aug 7, at Ktah, the wife of H Kirkwood Gracey, I C S, of a daughter.
HALPIN—July 27, at Barrackpore, the wife of Mr J Halpin, Assistant Surgeon, I S M D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KERR—LINBERRY—July 4, at St Andrew's Church, Darjiling, by the Rev A J A Roberts, H T Kerr, Dilaram Toong, to Harriet, widow of A Linberry, late of Kurseong Tea Estate.

DEATHS.

ATKINS—July 29, at Moradabad, of heat apoplexy, Frank Dudley, the dearly beloved and only son of the late Charles Atkins, of Fatehpur, aged 18 years 8 months and 11 days.
RENNIE—Aug 8, at Mangledye Tea Estate, Assam, of fever, James Ronald Rennie, aged 19 years 11 months and six days, the youngest and beloved son of Mrs C A Rennie.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1896.

IT is strange, and in some sort amusing, that the Russian press should defend Lord Salisbury against the strictures of that of Germany. The organs of Muscovite opinion applaud him for refusing to have anything to do with the proposed blockade of the Island of Crete to keep out Greek sympathisers. Russia was one of the five Powers which contemplated that measure. Yet the Russian press not only approve of the refusal of Great Britain to take any part in it, but go on to point out that a blockade would be futile unless it applied impartially to Turks and Greeks. An impartial blockade forbidding the Sultan to land troops to suppress an insurrection in that part of his territory would be a denial of his sovereignity over Crete; a step which none of the Powers are prepared to take. If they contemplated intervention with a view to putting an end to Turkish rule in Crete, they would not have proposed a blockade to prevent Greek sympathisers from carrying arms and ammunition to the assistance of the Cretan insurgents. Presumably the intention was to compel the insurgents to accept the terms of accommodation proposed by the European Consuls in the Island, by leaving them at the mercy of the Turkish troops. What that would have meant, the butchering of twenty-five Christians and the burning of a priest in a monastery near Candia sufficiently show. Lord Salisbury was well advised in refusing assent to the proposed blockade, at all events until its scope and exact purpose were clearly defined. Why the German and even the Austrian press should see anything reprehensible, perfidious or egotistical, in an attitude of prudent reserve in such a matter it is difficult to say. The Austrian press is usually more circumspect in imputing blame to the action of the British Government in the near East, where the policy and the interests of the Dual Monarchy are identical with those of Great Britain. As for the German press the captious criticism in which it chooses to indulge on the present occasion is quite of a piece with its utterances for years past in regard to everything British. The only thing that is new in this connection is, that since the publication of the famous telegram of January last the British press and the British public have come to understand that the German newspapers are habitually unfriendly, not to say hostile, in their references to ourselves and our doings. Some four years since Sir Charles Dilke called attention to the complete misconception which prevails in England as to the real attitude of the German press. The reality was hidden from the ordinary English reader by the ingenuity with which the correspondents of the London newspapers always attributed ebullitions of an unfriendly kind to the "policy of Mr. Gladstone." As a matter of fact the ebullitions in question were directed against the British Government, and were equally virulent, whether Liberals or Conservatives were in power. All the same the British Government has in this Cretan business acted wisely and mercifully in declining to accede to a proposal to give the Turk a free hand, the navies of Europe keeping back help from the victims while he restores order by the methods which have proved effective in Armenia.

IN a recent article on the two alternative proposals for the disposal of town refuse we confined attention to the financial aspects of the question, and showed that on the whole the advantage in this respect is not with the incinerator, especially as no revenue will be derivable therefrom as in the case of the other scheme. Even if the difference between the cost of the two methods was so small as to make no appreciable difference to the finances of the Corporation, the political economist would certainly favour the transportation scheme, since it provides for the utilization instead of the destruction of waste matter. If the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a public benefactor, how much more is a civic body to be commended for utilizing waste products as a means of turning into rich culturable land, useful alike for man and beast, an area of marshy and malarious ground. With the growth of population the pressure of the people on the soil of India is increasing so rapidly that no opportunity should be lost of converting barren areas, no matter how small, into cultivated land. This is especially the case in regard to land outside large cities. Most of the vegetables consumed in Bombay come from considerable distances, with the result that when railway traffic is interrupted by floods, consumers are put to great inconvenience and prices rapidly rise. Had the recent breaks on both lines converging into Bombay continued only a few days longer there would have been a great scarcity of vegetables, and the consequent enhancement of prices would have meant a larger death-rate amongst the poorer classes. As it was prices rose considerably, and the detention of provisions for Bombay on the other side of the breaks led to many truck-loads of potatoes and other vegetables being thrown away as unfit for food. The occupation of a few acres of land at Chimbhur in coming years would not of course do away with these difficulties, but it would go towards minimising them. Much of the country for miles round London is one long succession of market gardens, and although, owing to unfavourable climatic conditions we cannot expect to ever see the same state of things around Bombay, a civic policy calculated to add to the culturable area outside city limits is to be commended. The scheme has been criticised on the ground that the available land will be used up in twelve years, but this is a complete misconception of the actual fact. The land now proposed to be taken at Chimbhur is but a small part of the area of marshy ground in the neighbourhood that can be utilised for the purpose, and in a few years turned into culturable land. The income estimated to be derived from the land—Rs. 54,000 per annum during the first fifteen years, and Rs. 96,000 thenceforward—is not doubtful, as has been suggested, for the calculation is based on the income actually derived. This estimate is below the mark rather than above it, for the value of the land is certain to increase as the population spreads northwards.

But in matters of municipal administration, the views of the political economist must often be passed over if they are at variance with those of the sanitarian. This being the case it is rather alarming to be told that the scheme which is the best on economic grounds is "in all essential particulars identical with that which sanitary authorities the world over have agreed is inimical to the public health." The fact is that many towns where incineration has been tried have gone back to the plan of depositing their kutchra on the fields. Manchester is one of the few exceptions to this rule, and the reason is that Cottonopolis being in the heart of a manufacturing district, she is far removed from suitable areas for depositing kutchra. Sanitarians in England and on the Continent are practically unanimous in the opinion that wherever it is possible the utilisation of waste products by the reclamation or the manuring of land is a better system than that of incineration. In the case of Bombay it is both possible and desirable to fill up and reclaim vacant areas outside the city limits. Another argument used against the Chimbhur scheme is that Dr. Weir has for years been insisting upon the dangers arising from the gases of the decomposing kutchra which the Municipality have so long and so cheerfully been dumping on the Byculla Flats. A reference to his reports goes to show that Dr. Weir has complained of the present plan not because of any intrinsic objection, but because of the unscientific conditions under which owing to want of space it has been carried on during the last three or four years. New layers of kutchra have been "dumped down" on old layers before the latter have had time to decompose and to be converted into earth. "The swamp having been reclaimed," wrote Dr. Weir in his annual report for 1893-94, "garbage has to be deposited at many points and has also to be heaped up—fresh refuse on refuse decomposing." With the large area at disposal at Chimbhur, and possibilities of extension such as do not exist on the Flats, the work of reclamation can be carried on under more suitable conditions. There is no doubt that in years to come the reclamations effected beyond Byculla will be of immense value to the city, with its growing population. But in the case of the Chimbhur scheme there will be no period of waiting before the land is cultivable because there will be room to carry on the work of depositing refuse on scientific lines.

It yet remains for the wit of man to devise a perfect means of refuse disposal. It is certain that neither of the two methods whose relative value is under discussion will be found entirely innocuous. The expectation of sanitary perfection in either or any method is doomed to disappointment. Take the much vaunted system of incineration, for instance. Wherever a steam engine is employed a heap of coal is always to be found in close proximity, and so wherever an incinerator is being used heaps of offensive garbage will be in evidence. The nuisance which has arisen from the smoke of the experimental incinerators can be minimised by the erection of more lofty chimneys, but it cannot be altogether obviated. These two nuisances combined are the "obvious reasons" why, as Mr. Snow has reported, "incineration can never be introduced into the city as a general scheme." Some earnest advocates of the incineration method have read this remark of Mr. Snow "open mouthed," and regard it as showing how completely the Municipal officers have changed their opinion on the subject. The grounds on which this charge of complete change of front is made, are not borne out by reference to the numerous reports which have gone on the Municipal records. So far as Mr. Snow is concerned, the remarks of "the Commissioner" two years ago cannot be cited as showing a sudden abandonment of opinion, for he was not the author of the documents referred to. The Executive Engineer, as we saw the other day, has not in the past committed himself to any definite declaration as to which scheme is best: he has simply laid the facts and figures in regard to both before the Municipality. The Health Officer, too, who is supposed to have turned a somersault on this question within the last few months, wrote considerably more than a year ago: "I am somewhat doubtful whether any system of incineration will be practicable in the crowded localities. . . . It would involve a most serious responsibility to depend on incineration for the disposal of the whole of the refuse." However, this line of argument need not be further pursued. The question is not whether, in the light of additional knowledge Municipal Officers have lost a faith they once possessed in the incinerator. The practical question which presents itself to the Committee now sitting to consider the subject is which system is the best to adopt—transportation or incineration? It seems to us that the weight of evidence goes to show that, while a part of the refuse, such as light stable litter, can, and should be, consumed by incineration, the bulk of the kutchra gathered up daily in the city will be best dealt with by being utilized for reclamation purposes outside city limits.

MAJOR R. M. RAINEY, of the Madras Infantry, contributes to the Journal of the United Service Institution of India a bright little paper on "Mounted Infantry." Major Rainey has had experience of this important branch of the service which is such an incalculable factor in modern warfare. No instructions regarding the employment of Mounted Infantry are given in the drill-books, and no two officers seem quite to agree as to how it shall be employed. The men are picked up anyhow, as are their mounts. They are indifferent riders, and their almost unconquerable predilection for aping cavalry renders it a difficult problem to decide how such a force shall be handled. Mounted infantrymen must remember at all times that they are not cavalrymen, and that they are not trained or intended to fight on horseback. Their horses or mules or ponies, or whatever animals they are mounted upon, are given them to enable them to cover the ground quickly so as to get at the enemy and to bolt away to cover in broken ground directly they are threatened by the enemy's cavalry. Particularly careful is Major Rainey in impressing this upon his readers, for the temptation sometimes proves too strong for men left to themselves too much to ride at an antagonist using the fixed bayonet as a lance—an operation which is at all times of little value, and occasionally of great peril. The rifle and the bayonet are the only weapons the Mounted Infantrymen should have. When they want to shoot they must dismount, and when pressed, if flight be no longer possible, they must defend themselves as infantrymen. Bicycles are preferable to horses for European countries where roads are good and ground can be covered without injury to the machine. Indeed, Major Rainey would have the jaunting car rather than either; but in non-European countries wheels could not go, and mounts of some kind or other must be found for the men. Infantry have been employed in various countries mounted on animals suited to the particular requirements of the particular *locale*. South Africa, Egypt, and Burma can all testify to the valuable services rendered by Mounted Infantry. In Burma there is a permanent establishment of Mounted Infantry ponies, of which there are about 450. Some 150 of these are allotted to British, and the remainder to Native corps. The ponies, all Burmans and Shans, are, as the author tells us, splendid little beasts, well suited to the country, but would be unable to keep up in open ground with Cavalry. They are allotted to different regiments; relieving corps taking them over from their predecessors, except in the case of Burma Local Battalions, which keep their ponies permanently. The advantage of this, as regards the riding efficiency of the men, is very noticeable. Burma Battalions always having ponies, have excellent riders in the Mounted Infantry, and in this respect they far surpass the Mounted Infantry of corps doing a tour of temporary service in Burma. The difficulty, however, is to find mounts for the British troops elsewhere. Major Rainey is sanguine that in time of war the polo ponies, given up by officers, would furnish the required mounts. Mules he does not believe in, since in some manœuvres at Bangalore in which he had charge of the Mounted Infantry almost every mule unseated its rider and the troop had to advance on foot. The consequence of an experience of that kind in actual warfare might have been the capture or destruction of the whole body. But remembering that "shock" tactics are no part of the Mounted Infantrymen's duties, it seems to us that the Cavalry or Horse-Artillery caster would serve the infantrymen's purpose very well and prove a most economical arrangement into the bargain. In the formation of Mounted Infantry, drafts from different regiments, probably at the best only very moderate riders, are hurriedly collected. The men have little knowledge of the management and care of horses. Officers, men, and horses, are all strangers to each other; the drill and conditions of service being novel to all. It is a marvel that under such conditions Mounted Infantry has justified its existence Yet the demand for such a force for scouting and detached work increases. If casters were given a few years' longer work they would supply all necessities, besides affording means for the proper preliminary training of the men. Casters are trained animals, and by the establishment of a depot here and another at home, similar to the Riding Establishments at Woolwich and Canterbury, it would be possible to put batches of men through a course of equitation, and we should soon raise up a Mounted Infantry composed of men accustomed to horses who would be thoroughly efficient. Major Rainey pins his faith to ponies which, he thinks, could be readily procured as soon as war broke out. The utilisation of casters is worth consideration.

FOR the purpose of witnessing the Presidency cricket match his Excellency Lord Sandhurst will arrive at the Victoria Terminus at 6-30 p. m. (local time) on the 20th inst

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON A BLOCKADE OF CRETE.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

The Russian press condemns the attacks of the German press on Lord Salisbury for declining to take any part in a blockade of Crete, which, it says, would be futile unless applied equally against the Turks and Christians.

THE REPORTED BUTCHERY IN CRETE CONFIRMED.

The report current at Athens of the butchery of twenty-five Christians and the burning alive of a priest in Crete, has been confirmed.

The ghastly tragedy took place at the Monastery of Anapolis.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

In the House of Commons, last night, Lord George Hamilton, replying to Sir W. Wedderburn, said he could not assent to the suggestion to appoint a Select Committee annually to report to the House upon Indian accounts, as such a Committee would seriously interfere with the administrative work of the Government of India and would, moreover, be expensive.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY INTO THE JAMESON RAID.

The House of Commons has appointed a Committee of Enquiry into the rule of the Chartered Company and the Jameson raid.

The Committee will consist of fifteen members, including Mr. Labouchere.

HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.

Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Home Secretary, has been commanded by Her Majesty the Queen to intimate her desire that no celebration shall take place until she has actually reigned sixty years.

THE MATABELE COWED.

Colonel Plumer's and other isolated actions have completely cowed the Matabele, whose impis in the Matoppo Hills are dispersing, whilst many are disposed to surrender.

COMMERCIAL MISSION TO CHINA.

The Mission organized by the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce to develop the cotton trade with China sails on the 22nd instant, via Vancouver, and will occupy three years.

LI HUNG CHANG AT THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

AUG. 11.

A reception was held, to-day, by the London Chamber of Commerce in honour of Li Hung Chang, who promised to do his utmost to make the remotest corner of China accessible by railways.

THE ENGLAND VS. AUSTRALIA MATCH.

The England vs. Australia match was resumed this morning in fine weather, but the wicket was treacherous.

England was out in the first innings for one hundred and forty-five, of which Jackson made the highest score with forty-five, whilst Abel came next with twenty-six.

Australia in the first innings made one hundred and nineteen, Darling coming first with forty-seven.

J. Hearne, for England, took six wickets for forty-one.

England in the second innings has made sixty for five wickets.

VICTORY FOR ENDLAND.

AUG. 12..

The match between England and Australia was finished this afternoon.

In the second innings England went out for eighty-four, and Australia for forty-four.

England thus won the match by sixty-six runs.

The weather was fine, but the wicket was unplayable, owing to the late rains.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 12.

It is believed that the Indian troops will leave Egypt early in November if no further trouble arises.

THE NEW INSPECTOR OF MINES.

Mr. Grundy has been appointed Inspector of Mines in India, and the new appointment will come directly under the Government of India.

Mr. Grundy has finally concluded his special work in Simla, and will proceed on an extensive cold weather tour in the autumn, paying special attention to the mines in Burma, Chotah Nagpur and Central India.

INDIAN TRADE RETURNS.

Mr. O'Conor will send his trade review to all newspapers by post. According to the statistics the annual review of trade for 1895-96 shows a remarkable increase in the exports, which was generally above the average of the past four years. The returns are especially satisfactory in cotton, miscellaneous goods, and country productions. The working of the mints in Bombay and Calcutta for the year under review is eminently favourable.

THE BENGAL COMMAND.

In the event of General Sanford succeeding permanently to the Bengal Command, General Morton, the Adjutant-General, will take Meerut. It is still believed in official circles, however, that General Morton will succeed the late General Elles; in which case General Badcock or General Jennings are likely candidates for the Adjutant-Generalship.

A proposal will be mooted shortly to commemorate the distinguished services rendered by the deceased gallant officer

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

All nominations for vacancies in the Supreme Council will be considered and approved before the close of the Simla season. A Bill to provide for the safe carrying of explosives in India will be included in the cold weather Legislative programme.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Aden, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, AUG. 11.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Medusa, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 12.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left for Bombay to-day.

COLOMBO, AUG. 12.

Mail steamer Nubia, from Aden, and P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat, from Australia, arrived.

ADEN, AUG. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Tuticorin for Honkong on the 11th instant.

A DARING ROBBERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 12.

A most daring robbery was committed in the premises of Mr. N. Rustomjee, jeweller in East Street, last night, or early this morning. The thieves made an entrance by making a big hole in the wall, and carried away all the gold bangles and brooches which were in the cupboard, and a folding harmonium, thinking it was a jewel case, as also a big heavy old sword. Search was made early in the morning, when the harmonium and sword were found lying in the Wellington House Hotel, a good distance from Mr. Rustomjee's shop. Nearly Rs. 3,000 worth of jewellery has been carried away.

FOOTBALL: DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY vs. POONA GYMKHANA.

A Rugby football match between the Durham Light Infantry and the Poona Gymkhana was played this afternoon. A very large number of spectators had assembled. The Gymkhana won the toss, and selected to play near the Gymkhana end. For the first five minutes the Durhams commenced to play rather strongly, but Fernyhough succeeded in breaking down the Durhams' defence, and carried the ball behind the goal line, and a tight scrimage ensued, when time was called. On resuming the play the Durhams pressed hard on their opponents, the scrimmage being almost on the goal line, but the Gymkhana soon relieved themselves and made one point. The Durhams afterwards played hard, when time was called. The game resulted in favour of the Gymkhana by one point, the Durhams' drop goal counting as one point.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar in the chair. There were also present: Mr. S. Rebsch; Professor Muller; Mr. R. H. Vincent; the Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi; Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla; Messrs. K. M. Shroff; K. N. Kabraji; Harkissondass Narotumdass; Dr. N. N. Katrak; and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

CHOKES IN PIPE DRAINS: REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, dated 5th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting on the question of chokes in pipe drains laid at Municipal expense in the drained districts, and requesting sanction to a monthly grant of Rs. 200 from 10th idem to the end of the current financial year, to meet the cost of employing 20 coolies, to the debit of surplus cash balance.

The Commissioner, in his letter, stated: I have the honour to report that the chokes in the pipe drains laid at Municipal expense in the drained districts have largely increased of late. The Drainage Engineer has reported that he has taken action against the owners of the houses in connection with those pipe drains by serving seven days, notices under section 257 of the Municipal Act. It has been found that a very great disinclination exists on the part of the house-owners to undertake the cleansing of these pipe-drains. Many of the drains have one or more houses connected with them, and in gullies in the district of Kamattipura as many as a hundred houses are so connected. It becomes therefore most difficult to ascertain the actual offender primarily responsible for the choking of the drain, and it often happens that the owners against whom action has been taken are not the real offenders in the matter. This gives cause for great discontent, and in Kamattipura especially the feeling has been very considerable. For the cleansing of all pipe drains laid at Municipal expense 14 coolies in B and C wards, 6 coolies in D ward, and 16 coolies in E ward are necessary. The Drainage Engineer has reported to me that previously he was enabled to keep the drained districts clean with the number of coolies as shown in the following statement:—In B and C wards, 3,044 houses have been connected requiring 14 coolies; D ward 2,040 houses requiring 6 coolies; and in E ward 2,276 houses, requiring 16 coolies; total number of houses connected 7,360, requiring 36 coolies. These men were mostly drawn from the labour allowed in Drainage Budget for Miscellaneous drainage works. A number of 36 men taken from 86 is a large proportion of the total number, and the Drainage Engineer now reports that he cannot possibly cope with the cleansing of the pipe sewers in the city if the miscellaneous Drainage staff is deleted to this extent. This is an important point, as a large quantity of silt still awaits removal in several sewers. In the whole of the city there are about 300 pipe-sewers, and it may be taken approximately that each pipe-sewer requires some attention once in the way of cleansing in every 12 months, and some of them oftener than once. Recently 16 large catch-pits and 60 small catch-pits were sanctioned in connection with pipe-sewers of the city. Of these 15 large and 34 small catch-pits have been constructed, and the remainder will shortly be completed. These catch-pits work so successfully that silt has often to be removed from them—in the case of small catch-pits every day, and that of the large ones weekly,—so that it is necessary to keep a sub-inspector and gang of men employed almost entirely in this work. I feel convinced that, looking to the fact that, as the cost of keeping a staff of men to keep the pipe drains above referred to clean, is comparatively small, and considering also how advantageous it is from a sanitary point of view to get choked pipe-drains cleansed promptly, the only practical plan for the Corporation to adopt is to perform this work at Municipal expense. Under the procedure of serving notices on house-owners, weeks and sometimes months elapse before a pipe drain is cleansed and the nuisance removed, and a danger of a grave nature to public health arises, besides arousing intense irritation amongst the people concerned. If the work is undertaken by the Municipality the nuisance can be promptly abated at a cost which is trifling in comparison with the benefit obtained. On the question I have received strong representations from the residents of Kamattipura in regard to the serious nuisance caused by the numerous chokes in their district. I have directed that a sum of Rs. 200 be spent out of my discretional contingent grant to employ 20 extra coolies for the cleansing of chokes in various parts of the drained districts of the city, and I would request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the employment of the men from the 10th August to the end of the current financial year, at a monthly cost of Rs. 200, to be met from the surplus cash balance. In the Budget for 1897-98 the necessary provision will be made to meet this contingency.

On the motion of Professor O. V. Muller, seconded by Mr. R. H. Vincent, it was resolved to forward the report to the Corporation, with the recommendation to sanction the grant of Rs. 1,400 to be provided for the men, as requested by the Commissioner.

THE HOUSE-CONNECTIONS.

The Committee next proceeded to consider letter from the Commissioner, reporting with reference to the Corporation's resolution No. 2080, dated 18th June last, and submitting estimates of cost of a suitable staff for carrying out house-connection work in Colaba and Parel, at an annual cost of Rs. 23,820, together with Rs. 2,000 for cost of purchasing revenue survey sheets, &c.; Rs. 500 for office furniture. Asking sanction to the above expenditure till the close of the financial year from 1st October, or such subsequent date as sanction can be accorded. Also asking sanction to the payment of an advance of Rupees one lakh for the purchase of articles not now in stock, to be used on the street portion of the house-connections and for sale to house-owners for their part of the work, as also for labour to be supplied by contractors.

The Committee resolved to print and circulate the papers among the members, and the consideration was postponed until the next meeting.

THE SUIT BY MUNICIPAL CONTRACTORS.

Mr. H. W. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, submitted a letter received from Messrs. Crawford and Co., Municipal solicitors, stating that betore the plaintiffs' claim had come to an end it was arranged by consent that the legal question should at once be argued whether the plaintiffs could sustain their suit even on the assumption (adopted for the purpose of argument only) that considerable sum was due to the plaintiffs at the time when they practically abandoned the work. This legal point had been decided in favour of the Municipality, and upon that point the suit had been dismissed with costs. (Applause.) The letter was recorded.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE FLOODS IN KHANDEISH.

MESSRS. GULLABHOY HARIDAS and Cowasji Dadabhoy H. Dubash inform us that they have received the further following donations towards the relief of the poor distressed people from floods in Khandeish:—

Mr. Haji Cassum Jusub	200
Mr. Caramsey Damji	200
Messrs. Kittick Nixon & Co	100
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co	100
Mr. J. H. Sleigh	100
Messrs. Sorabji and Cowasji Dadabhoy H. Dubash	300
Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Moodwavala	150
Mr. H. E. Proctor	25
Mr. S. A. Nathan	25
Mr. Fakirchund Premchund	51
Mr. Damodardas Tapidas	100

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE question of a uniform system of storm signals throughout India is under the consideration of the Supreme Government.

A GRANT of Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned by Government for the extension of St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling.

A MR. SMITH, Assistant at Poobong Tea Estate, Darjeeling, whilst out after a bear got badly mauled, and has been carried into Darjeeling for treatment.

THE Select Committee of the Calcutta Corporation are still deliberating on the proposed location of the Municipal offices in Beatinck Street. Plans and estimates have been prepared and the report is shortly expected to be laid before the Commissioners in a meeting. The proposed scheme has raised the value of house property in the locality enormously.

As the Jhansi camp is likely to cause an alteration in the dates of the autumn race meeting the Simla Stewards have decided to ask the Calcutta Turf Club to permit their races being held on September 29th and October 1st and 3rd. The Simla Horse Show is fixed for September 26th, immediately after the close of the Durand Football Tournament and it is proposed to hold a polo tournament during the race week.

THE redistribution of Native Infantry on the N.-W. frontier practically confirms the arrangements already made, which were rendered necessary by the occupation of the Kurram Valley and the Tochi Pass with Wano and Sarwekai in Waziristan; but it will be noted that in the course of the rearrangement four small outposts are given up. This is a good move in every way, as troops have been frittered away in holding isolated posts. Rajanpur, it may be remembered, was given up in November or December last, thus permitting of the four Cavalry regiments being stationed at Dera Ghazi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Edwardesabad and Kohat, whence they can furnish all the detachments required.

IT has practically been decided to divide up the North-Western Railway. Certain preliminary steps have already been taken in the direction of acquiring land for general offices, quarters, and workshops at Karachi; but much still remains to be done, and it is unlikely that the partition will be accomplished before the large new projects in connection with this railway now in course of construction are completed. This, a contemporary thinks, is to be regretted, as it must add to the difficulty and complexity of arriving at a settlement on details. The Southern Punjab Railway would also be likely to have its interests better studied at starting by a new management closely associated with Karachi, than by the moribund central administration at Lahore. By January next it is expected that the section of the Southern Punjab Railway between Samasata and Bhatinda will be sufficiently advanced to be opened for goods traffic. This will complete the short cut to Umballa, which is one of the main objects of the new line, and will bring that centre, with the aid of the Kotri-Rohri chord line, 175 miles nearer to Karachi than at present. Hence the revision of all competing rates with the Calcutta and Bombay lines, over which a strict control is maintained by the Government of India, will have to be taken in hand at once; and it is to be hoped the settlement will secure to each port the traffic within its legitimate sphere.

THERE is one point in connection with the dividing up of the N.-W. Railway, which, the *Pioneer* thinks, demands very full consideration. We refer to its effect on mobilisation. Doubtless the Military Department has been consulted, and has studied the question, and we are not aware that any serious objections have been raised from that quarter. Still, the easy and rapid concentration of troops on the North-West frontier is a matter of such prime importance that any scheme for reorganising the frontier lines which fails to meet all probable military requirements must be defective. It is necessary, therefore, to see how far the division we advocate will effect mobilisation on a large scale on the frontier. It may be assumed that in any big war Peshawar and Quetta will be the main points of concentration. It may also be taken that the Peshawar force will be composed of Punjab and Bengal troops, and the Quetta force of Bombay and Bengal troops together with some reinforcements from England. Both armies would probably be augmented by Madras troops. Should the division of the railway be made on the lines we have previously indicated, viz., at Samasata, Bhatinda, Rajpura and Delhi, the mobilisation of the Peshawar force could be carried out entirely from Lahore, quite as easily as if no division had taken place, for the troop traffic would be confined entirely to the eastern line and the Bengal Railways connected with it. Similarly the force from Bombay, England and Madras destined for Quetta would naturally be landed at Karachi, and make the journey to Quetta entirely over the western line. The Bengal contingent for this force would join the western line at Rajpura and Delhi and thus accomplish the greater portion of their journey on one railway. What has been stated with regard to troops would apply equally to military stores and *materiel*. From this it would appear that the military authorities need not be under any apprehension that the division of this railway will introduce complications in the system of mobilisation. The two centres of concentration are situated so far apart, and will naturally be supplied from sources so distinct that the division of the railway may actually prove in some respects again. It will undoubtedly facilitate the concentration of the Quetta force for the headquarters to be located at Karachi. It would be satisfactory to know that the conversion of the short length of metre-gauge between Bhatinda and Ferozpore had been decided on, and that the disposal of the Umballa-Gaziabad section of the N.-W. Railway had been settled. With these two matters pending, it will be difficult, if not possible, to settle satisfactorily and finally the details in connection with the reorganisation of the Railway system in North-West India.

THE Government of the N.-W. Provinces has entirely rejected the scheme under discussion for the gradual introduction of Romanised Urdu into the Government offices. Though a few district officers favoured the proposed change, the large majority were more or less strongly antagonistic to it. The Lieutenant-Governor has wisely opposed an alteration the ultimate tendency of which would undoubtedly have been to weaken the knowledge of the vernacular possessed by Civilians. Difficulties, too, were recognised in the carrying out of the scheme, even if its theoretical desirability be assumed, as transliteration, unless executed with scrupulous exactness and in accordance with some fixed system, would give rise to endless confusion. When one considers the curious and diverse ways in which common vernacular names of people and places are transliterated by native clerks possessing a good knowledge of English, some idea can be formed of the way in which the ordinary highly Persianised documents and papers of the courts would be represented in English characters by the inferior amla who know no English whatever. It is difficult on the whole to see what advantages could accrue from the change at all commensurate with the obvious drawbacks attendant upon it. It would, too, be such an obvious confession of lack of linguistic capacity on the part of the ruling race that it is a matter for congratulation that these Provinces have not been the first in India to make it. The general introduction of Roman-Urdu would be so repugnant to native, more especially Mahomedan, feeling as to be absolutely impossible. To attempt it would be merely to accentuate differences of sentiment which are already sufficiently pronounced. To employ it in the courts generally would, bearing in mind the stilted and artificial style of the Urdu used in them, tend to make the court language even more than at present a thing alien and mysterious to the illiterate bulk of the population.

MORE rain fell at the end of last week in the Punjab, and the prospects of the crops there are brightening.

IT is not proposed to repeat the Military Tournament in Calcutta this cold weather, but a similar assault-at-arms on a large scale will take place at Madras.

THE following General Order by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated 7th August 1896, has been published:—The Commander-in-Chief in India directs the publication of the following telegram which his Excellency has this day received from Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. J. Bigge, K.C.B., C.M.G., Equerry to her Majesty the Queen-Empress:—"Am commanded to express to you and to Her Army in India the feelings of deep regret with which the Queen-Empress has received the sad news of the death of General Sir William Elles, Commanding the Bengal Army."

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 1st August was 210 against 219 and 218 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 31. There were three deaths from cholera, against 2 and 7 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 10. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 4 deaths from tetanus against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 126 and 29 respectively, against 96 and 20 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26·8 per mille per annum, against 23·7 the mean of the last five years.

THE return of rail-borne traffic of the Central Provinces for the first quarter of the year 1896 shows that there has been a slight falling-off in the traffic of the quarter, as compared with that of the corresponding quarter of 1895, which in its turn was 22 per cent. below that of 1894. There has then been a contraction both in the imports and exports. The latter circumstance is, of course, due to the continuance of bad agricultural seasons, while the decline in imports occurring mainly under the head gram and pulse, appears to indicate that the pressure this year is in many parts of the Province less than it was in previous seasons. The largest increase in imports fell under the heads of coal and coke and sugar, while the trade in cotton twist and yarn, salt and tobacco has also expanded to some extent. The consignments of coal from the Umaria mines into all blocks have increased by 70 per cent. Moreover 81,894 maunds were imported into the Nimar block from the Nizam's territory. This is an entirely new development. It is a satisfactory feature that the people have found more cash available for the purchase of cotton-goods, sugar, salt and tobacco, and the decline in the imports of gram and pulse points to the conclusion that the damage occasioned by the abnormal drought of the past season was less than that caused by the heavy deluges of rain in the late autumn, which characterised the two previous years. There is a considerable increase in the exports of coal and coke, the Warora Colliery consigning 325,883 maunds to Berar, against 221,577 in the parallel quarter of the previous year. This is attributed to the excellence of the cotton crop in the latter Province, in consequence of which the factories and presses were busily employed. Our cotton and til crops yielded also very well, which accounts for the large increases under these heads. The Nimar and Nagpur blocks have contributed most of the cotton, while the bulk of the til has been consigned from the Hoshangabad district and the Nagpur country. The exports of wheat and linseed are somewhat larger than in the previous year, which was an especially unfavourable one. As stated above, there has been a great contraction in the rice exports, the consignments from the Chhattisgarh block having shrunk from 14 lakhs of maunds to about 5½ lakhs in the quarter under report. The small decrease under the head dyes and tans is due to a falling-off in the export of myrabolams.

A GOOD cycling story is told in the *Manchester Courier*. In the North of England the police are very active in preventing immoderate "scorching." One day two cyclists were propelling a tandem safety; the front man was plugging steadily on with his head down, as is his wont, whether going fast or slow; the back man, noticing they were approaching a policeman, sat up and folded his arms to show how slow the pace really was. The officer called upon them to stop, and running alongside, seized the machine. He only wanted the name and address of the front rider, as he could see the other man was going steadily enough.

PERHAPS the most attractive paper in *Badminton* for July is the Countess of Malmesbury's "On a Bicycle in the Streets of London." She complains of the new sport which the hansom cabby has found, that of chasing the lady bicyclist, or, as she elegantly phrases it, "the pursuit on wheels of alien wheels surmounted by a petticoat which 'half conceals, yet half reveals,' the motive power within." She remarks on the other hand on the courtesy of the 'bus driver.

MR. WILDE, Executive Engineer, Assam-Bengal Railway, having refused to help the Sub-divisional Officer, North Cachar Hills, to realise income-tax, is being tried by the Sessions Court. Mr. Kamani defends him. Mr. Wilde had declined to realize the income-tax of an individual, although requested by Mr. Baker, Sub-divisional Officer, North Cachar. It is argued that the exemption of Europeans from Mofussil Criminal Courts remained till the Criminal Procedure Code 1872 was passed. Earlier Codes and the High Court Act Letters Patent recognised and preserved that exemption. The powers of the Supreme Court, derived from the Charter and Regulating Act, 1773, and from analogy to the Court of the Queen's Bench were retained by the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction. Although the Criminal Procedure Code for the first time conferred jurisdiction over Europeans upon Mofussil Magistrates and Judges being Justices of the Peace, that Code was not extended to North Cachar; hence the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court over Europeans under Section 21 Letters Patent remains intact in North Cachar. The argument was not finished when the court rose on Saturday.

THE three cyclists, Messrs. Edward Lunn, Foster Fraser, and F. H. Lowe, who contemplate riding round the world on cycles, began their journey on July 17. They left St. Pancras Church, London, at a quarter to six, mounted on their machines. The riders proceeded *via* Chelmsford and Colchester to Harwich, to embark for Antwerp. At Brussels they were received by a gathering of cyclists, and by invitation of His Majesty, the travellers visited King Leopold at his Palace, after which they proceeded *via* Cologne and the Rhine, along the course of the Danube, through Vienna and Buda-Pesth, to Roumania and Southern Russia. They then hope to cross the Caucasus and pass through Persia to India, visiting China, Japan and Australia. The cyclists, if all goes well, will wheel from San Francisco to New York, reaching England again in two years' time.

IN view of the great development which has taken place in the mica trade, the Madras Board of Revenue has resolved to recommend the discontinuance of the system under which licenses for prospecting and mining for mica are at present issued, and the adoption of the Government of India rules in their entirety. All applications for prospecting licenses with regard to which licenses have not actually issued have been ordered to be rejected, the applicants being informed that they must produce certificates of the approval of Government under Section 10 (1) and 11 (3) of the Government of India rules and deposit a sum of Rs. 500 as security.

THE Egyptian cholera returns for Thursday July 23, report 273 new cases and 263 deaths. Owing to the system of segregation adopted at Kosheh camp the disease is making little progress among troops there, but several deaths from enteric fever are again reported. The troops are encamped a mile out in the desert away from the river bank.

THE late Attorney-General, Mr. Schrienar, before the Capetown Parliamentary Commission concerning the Jameson raid, said that he called on Mr. Rhodes on the evening of December 29th, and advised him to keep clear of the Rand agitation. Mr. Rhodes replied cheerfully, but next night he found Mr. Rhodes dejected, and he exclaimed "Old Jameson has upset my apple cart." He further said, "he has ridden in. Go and write your resignation. I did not tell you yesterday because I thought I had stopped him. Poor old Jameson, twenty years' friends, and now he goes and ruins me. I cannot hinder him and cannot destroy him." Mr. Rhodes appeared utterly broken in spirit, and he believed that Mr. Rhodes disapproved of the invasion, but, if insincere, he was the best actor he had ever seen.

THE MISSING MEMON MERCHANT.

DEFRAUDING HIS NEPHEW.

ANOTHER warrant has been obtained against Jan Mahomed Joosub, the missing Memon merchant, on the charge of criminal breach of trust. The complainant in this case is Haji Abdul Haji Abd Satar, nephew of the accused, who charges him with breaking the trust in respect of hundies of the aggregate amount of Rs. 75,000. Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, solicitors, made the application on behalf of the complainant before Mr. Pheroz Hoshung Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court.

The complainant in his written application stated:—

"I am a Cutchi Memon inhabitant of Bombay, and landed proprietor, residing in Memon Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay. I am of the age of forty-five years, and am related to one Jan Mahomed Joosub, who is my maternal uncle, and the husband of my sister's daughter, by name Aishabai. That, on the 1st day of July last, the said Jan Mahomed Joosub came to me at my house and represented to me that he was in difficulties, and that unless I assisted him he would be ruined and his character blasted for ever, and induced me on the representation that he would not part with possession of any hundies which might be written therein without my further consent, and would produce and give them to me whenever I demanded them to my signature to stamped hoondi papers which would in aggregate be sufficient to allow hoondies to the extent of Rs. 75,000 to be written of them. I was told that such amount would be filled in the hoondis as proved to be necessary only with my subsequent consent. Upon the faith of the assertions of the said Jan Mahomed Joosub, I put my signature to hoondi paper bearing stamp enough in the aggregate to cover hoondies of Rs. 75,000 without filling in any amount on any of the hoondies. Ever since the 1st July last, and up to within a day or two, the said Jan Mahomed used to meet me and show me the hoondies to satisfy me that all he meant to do with them was to show them to his creditors that he had money at command. But since the last two or three days he has either absconded from or is keeping himself in hiding in Bombay with the hoondies which I signed as aforesaid. I have neither had the hoondies returned to me, nor any consideration, nor security given to me on that behalf. I accordingly charge him with criminal breach of trust, and pray that a warrant be issued against him."

The magistrate granted the application, and ordered a warrant to be issued.

THE STAFF CORPS BALL AT POONA.

A POONA correspondent writes:—The ball last Friday night, given by the Officers of the Native Cavalry and Infantry Regiments, stationed in Poona and Kirkee, was a great success. The floor was perfect, supper excellent, and decorations very tasteful. Mrs. Grant, ably assisted by Mrs. Walter, Mrs. Griffiths, and Mrs. Fry, received the guests. H. E. the Governor and Staff, Prince Francis of Teck, also Generals Duncan and Gatacre were present. The Gymkhana presented a very gay appearance, the dancing room being draped with flags, and decorated with glistening swords, &c. Two or three couples found a resting place on the floor, which proved too slippery for them! Great praise must be given to the Ball Committee. The beauty and fashion of Poona and Kirkee were then in force. There were many pretty faces and gowns. Amongst others we noticed and admired Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Oldham, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. W. Lang, Miss Creagh, Miss Hamilton, Miss McL. Slater, Miss Sprague, Miss Shewan, Miss E. O'Sullivan, and others whose names are unknown to us. Dancing was carried on with great spirit until the early hours of the morning, there being eighteen dances and several extras. There was plenty of sitting-out accommodation, which was most pleasant. It was with regret we bade adieu to this ball of balls at 4 a.m.

THE STEAMER MOSHTARI ARRIVED AT ADEN.

THE agents of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company received a telegram, yesterday afternoon, from their Aden agents, informing them of the safe arrival of the Moshtari, at 11-45 a.m., many days overdue at that port, from Muscat, without any damage to the vessel or to the cargo. The Moshtari left here, on the 15th ultimo, for Aden, Jeddah, etc., but having encountered bad weather, she called at Muscat on the 31st and left the same for Aden on the 2nd instant.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of the subscribers of the Bombay Art Society was held, last evening, in the hall of the Elphinstone College, Mr. E. Greenwood presiding. The honorary treasurer, Mr. E. M. Slater, read the accounts for the last year, in which it was stated that the total receipts for the last year were Rs. 7,416, and the expenditure Rs. 4,056, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,360, which showed a decrease of Rs. 273 over the last year's balance. The meeting having passed the accounts, the following new committee was appointed:—The Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Birdwood, President; Mr. E. Greenwood, Vice-President; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons, Messrs. F. W. Stevens, E. Wimbridge, H. M. Phipson, Dorabjee Tata, George Cotton, R. N. Mant, K. N. Kabraji, Carrimbhoy Nensey, L. R. W. Forrest, Ghellabhai Haridas, F. C. Remington; E. M. Slater, honorary treasurer; Professor O. V. Muller, honorary secretary; and Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal, assistant honorary secretary.

THE CINEMATOGRAPHE.

THE first of the series of special exhibitions of the Cinematographe at the Novelty Theatre, on Tuesday evening, was a distinct success. The selections of music played under the direction of Mr. F. Seymour Dove were appropriate to the views exhibited, and added not a little to the realistic character of the spectacle presented on the canvas. No less than twenty views were exhibited, and the show must be pronounced the best M. Sestier has yet given in Bombay. The second of the series of special exhibitions will take place this evening, and the last to-morrow. The 6-30 p.m. exhibitions will be given each evening.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

WEDNESDAY'S observations.—Pressure is giving way everywhere. The principal feature in the weather is the depression over the north of the Bay. The centre apparently lies off the coast to the south-east of Cuttack, and the barometer is falling briskly. In Orissa the wind is cyclonic and light around the Northern coasts of the Bay, while a strong monsoon blows in the south. A good monsoon is blowing on the west coasts of India and into the central parts of the country, while over the Gangetic Plain and Upper India the directions are variable. The mean temperature is excessive over North-East India and the Western Desert, and lower than usual elsewhere. Fair rain has fallen in Lower Burma; and moderate showers in parts of the North-West Provinces. General heavy rain has fallen in the West Coast districts and the central parts of India, and light showers in Central and East Peninsula, and north of Madras. Karwar has received seven; Mangalore, Ratnagiri, Seoni, Jubbulpore, and Chanda over three inches each. No rain of importance has fallen in Upper India.

BAD ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After repeatedly complaining through the medium of your excellent journal about the bad condition of the road, commencing from the point of the Tram terminus, near the Prince's Dock, to the entrance to De Lima Street, Mazagon, the G. I. P. Railway authorities, to whom the said portion of the road belongs (being situated between their goods depot), partially repaired the same in March last. I thought it would be thoroughly repaired on the setting in of the rains, but as yet nothing has been done, and neither carriages can cross it without damage to springs, nor pedestrians without plunging their boots and feet in the numberless pools of water thereon. Let us hope that the Railway officials will now promptly order the necessary repairs, their attention having been called to by this letter. What is the Municipal Inspector of roads inspecting?—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 12. A MAZAGONWALLA.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONELS A. FISHE and J. W. Michell, S.C., are permitted to reside out of India.

MAJORS H. LOVE, R.E., and W. Lindley, R.E., have passed the tactical examination for promotion.

THE services of Lieutenant Harold, 27th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Bombay Political Department.

LIEUTENANT C. S. FELLOWS, 8th Bombay Infantry, will, at the recommendation of the Medical Authorities, proceed to Poona to spend the remaining portion of his Language Leave which expires on the 15th January next.

THE following are granted extensions of leave in England:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, S.C., three months; Major Widmer, 19th B.I., two months; Captain E. Hemming, R. E., six months; and Lieutenant Bunbury, 50th B. I., two months.

THE following Officers are permitted to return to duty:—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Barren, Bombay Sappers and Miners; Major E. Kenny, Commissariat Department; Captains Mennie, 30th Bombay Infantary, Pond, 5th B. I., and Wynch, 37th B. I.; Lieutenants Drake-Brockman, Commissariat Department, Maxwell, 5th, B. C., Sherer, 3rd P. C., and Marson, 8th B. I.

A CORRECTION to A. R., I., Vol. X, Part II, has been sanctioned, so as to allow of Regimental Non-Commissioned Officers and men being allowed to move by country-cart or any other local mode of conveyance available other than dak, at the discretion of dispatching officers, and also to the grant of a similar concession in the case of small parties who would otherwise be ordered to march.

THE undermentioned officers, who attended the course of veterinary instruction at Simla from 20th April to 18th July 1896, have passed the required examination:—*Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Barrow, 12th Bengal Infantry. Majors P. W. A. A. Milton, Yorkshire Light Infantry; L. S. Peyton, 14th Bengal Lancers. Captains T. H. Smith, 12th Bengal Cavalry; G. F. Willes, 15th Bengal Lancers; E. E. Robertson, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse; C. I. Wimberley, 8th Bengal Cavalry; K. P. Apthorp, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; T. F. N. Jones, 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant G. V. Davidson, Royal Artillery. Second-Lieutenants G. H. Watson, 9th Dragoon Guards; and T. S. Cox, 11th Bengal Lancers.

* With credit.

THE undermentioned passed the examination in the Punjabi language held at Meean Meer on the 10th July 1896:—Lieutenants S. A. Delme-Radcliffe, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment; H. E. Herdon, 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment; E. C. Corbyn, 18th Bengal Lancers; C.L. Gregory, 19th Bengal Lancers; D. H. McNeil, 19th Bengal Lancers; F. A. Jacques, 14th Sikhs; E. A. R. Howell, Indian Staff Corps; F. H. Goldthorp, 3rd Punjab Cavalry; C. E. DeL. Solbe, 3rd Sikh Infantry; 2nd-Lieutenants C. Wigram, Royal Artillery; and J. L. Stewart, 11th Bengal Lancers; Assistant-Surgeons W. C. McMillan, J. J. A. Brachio, A. D. McIntyre, Indian Subordinate Medical Department; Sergeant F. Huber, Commissariat Department; Private F. Lambert, 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment.

BOMBAY ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

THE Rev. E. J. Bowen, Chaplain of Belgaum, has been granted two months' privilege leave from the 7th April.

The Rev. W. E. Scott, M.A., has been appointed to officiate as Archdeacon of Bombay in the absence of the Venerable A. Goldwyer-Lewis, B.D., on furlough.

The Rev. W. E. Scott reverted to his appointment as Chaplain of Colaba from the date of his making over charge of the office of Archdeacon of Bombay.

The Rev. H. N. Midwinter, M. A., was appointed to take charge of the office of Chaplain of All Saints', Malabar Hill, as a temporary measure, from the date of his handing over charge of the office of Chaplain of Colaba.

The Rev. E. S. Hall, M.A., on being relieved at Deesa and Abu on the expiry of two years' tenure of the appointment, was transferred to Aden.

The Rev. J. H. Beck, B.A., was appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Deesa and Abu, on being relieved at Belgaum.

The Rev. C. M. Barham, M.A., on arrival from Aden, was appointed to officiate as Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency, as a temporary measuse, and the Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, B.A., to continue in charge of the chaplainey of Byculla.

The Rev. L. M. Haslope, M.A., junior chaplain, has been

THE USE OF A WAREHOUSE.

LIABILITY OF TENANTS FOR OVERLOADING

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE PATEL, Acting Chief Judge.)

GOCULDAS DEWJI VS. BHIMJI RAMJI.

JUDGMENT was given to-day by his Honour in this case, in which the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,535-12-2, being the balance of rent due by the defendant, and damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the wrongful acts of the defendant and his servants. Mr. Cowasjee B. Setna appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Byramjee Warden represented the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said :—The plaintiff let to the defendant a warehouse on the first floor of a godown at the Musjid Bunder siding. The defendant's sub-lessee having stored myrabollams in it the floor fell, and the plaintiff consequently sues the defendant in damages, Rs. 1,507-12-2, being the cost of reconstructing the floor and the side-walls, and for loss of rent during the time of the reconstruction. In the plaint the claim is based on three grounds: (1) that the warehouse was let for the purpose of storing cotton, but defendant did not use it for that purpose only, and the storage of myrabollams was therefore an improper use; (2) that defendant wrongfully placed a greater load than what would have been the case if cotton only had been loaded; (3) that the weight was in excess of what the floor could bear, and consequently the use was without proper care and untenant-like. No formal lease had been executed between the parties. A memo drawn up in the shape of a Khata account is signed by the defendant, and its closing words are "for the purpose of storing cotton." The storing of cotton was to be either in full-pressed or half-pressed bales, and not of two to consist of the first floor one was loaded with cotton but not fully loaded. In the absence of any condition to the contrary the tenant was presumed to be at liberty to load pressed cotton bales as an ordinary man of business would do to the full capacity of that compartment. It is not shewn by evidence how much the aggregate weight of such cotton storage would have been, and what would have been the average weight of it per square foot, taking into account the area of that compartment. Both compartments were of equal size, and the Court has had no materials given to come to a conclusion whether or not by storing 1,000 bags of myrabollams the defendant wrongfully increased the load, or that he put a greater load than would have been the case if cotton only had been stored. Nor is it shown by evidence that the storing of myrabollam in a first floor warehouse was heavier and more destructive to the building than the storing of pressed cotton bales. I therefore find that the second ground of complaint fails and the plaintiff has failed to substantiate that part of his case. Then has there been an improper use of the warehouse simply on the ground that the tenant stored myrabollams instead of cotton? No case has been cited on this point by the plaintiff's advocate. A floor does not collapse simply because the goods stored are soft or hard. It is the total weight that causes the breakage of the timber and the scantlings. Is the condition then to store cotton so worded as to exclude the storage of any other commodity, wool, grain or myrabollams? Or do myrabollam form such a hazardous commodity, or are they so excessively heavy that the Court should hold that the use was unreasonable and improper? If, instead of using the warehouse for storing cotton the defendant had opened to live in the compartment and placed his furniture there and the floor had given way, could it be said that the condition of the letting was violated, and instead of storing cotton the defendant placed his furniture on the premises and his use was therefore improper and unreasonable, and the tenant was liable for the damage to the floor, because he did not use the warehouse for the purpose for which it was let? The plaintiff's contention on this point is untenable, moreover, it is to be noted, that the condition is an affirmative one; there is no negative clause in the memo denying the use of the warehouse in any other way, and restricting the tenant from using it for the storage of any other article of merchandise. Then, again, the plaintiff's manager who let the premises to the defendant, does not say he put in that condition, or insisted on it with any particularity object, but on the other hand he says the defendant who had taken the condition put in. If this is correct it might be that cotton being an easily combustible and therefore a risky commodity for storage, defendant got it purposely inserted that he might not be prevented from storing cotton. I think the maxim of "expressio unius exclusio alterius" should be applied with very great caution in the case of a loose and informal memo like the one in question, made out more for the purpose of fixing the rent than for importing into any formal covenants. In Colquhoun vs. Brooks 21 B. Dn. p. 65, Lopes L. J. says "This maxim is often a valuable servant, but a dangerous master to follow in the construction of statutes or documents. The "exclusio" is often the result of inadvertence or accident, and the maxim ought not to be applied when its application, having regard to the subject-matter, leads to inconsistency or injustice." I think it would be stretching the maxim beyond its due limits, and it would be misapplying it if it was held that the tenant was to be liable in damages for the fall of the premises, simply because he did not store cotton, for which purpose he had taken the warehouse, but stored myrabollams instead. I therefore hold that the first point also does not avail the plaintiff. Inquiry of a much more important kind and which bears closely upon the real point involved in this suit arises under the third ground of the claim; viz., that the weight was in excess of what the floor could bear and, consequently, the use was without proper care and was untenant-like. This is a mixed question of law and of fact. The onus is on the plaintiff to show that there was excessive overloading, not, however, as he has attempted to prove with reference to what this particular floor could bear, but as Fry L. J. distinctly puts it in Saner vs., Bilton, 7 Ch. Dn. p. 815 [1878] having regard to the carrying capacity of a floor of the class of tenements to which it belonged, i.e. a warehouse for the storage of goods and merchandise of the dimensions which this one in question had. It is not the duty of a tenant to ascertain from the beginning how much he could load with safety in a warehouse which he has rented or how much furniture he can place in a dwelling house he is going to occupy. That would cost a duty on the tenant to have a scientific survey made as to the stability of the building, the load it would bear, the breaking power of the beams of timber or the iron girders, the joists, and the flooring. This question is concluded by authority. The Manchester Bonded Warehouse Co. vs. Carr. 5 Com. Pl. Dn. 507 (1880) decides that a tenant is not bound to do any such thing, but on the other hand he is entitled to "assume" that the building is fit to be used for the purposes for which it is let and for which it is apparently fit. And Coleridge C. J. remarked that to hold a tenant liable for the destruction of the property by its reasonable use would be to hold him liable for latent faults and defects in the property demised. The tenant was not liable for such defects. Keeping these observations in view, I must hold that there is no evidence given by the plaintiff as to what weight per square foot an ordinary warehouse of this description and size in that locality or any other part of Bombay ought to bear. Nor has the plaintiff proved that with reference to the average weight per square foot which floors of such warehouses should be expected or calculated to sustain that the defendant has overloaded this warehouse. If therewas any such evidence of overloading, and if it had been shown them that by storing the myrabollams the defendant exceeded the average weight that the floor of a tenement of this nature and dimensions was expected to carry, the Court could necessarily have come to a conclusion that there was overloading to such an extent that an ordinary man of business should have known or expected to be improper and unreasonable. Instead of that method having been adopted the course pursued by the plaintiff to prove the overloading is fallacious and unsatisfactory. The expert evidence of the engineers called by the plaintiff gives the carrying capacity of the two beams that supported the first floor, but with reference thereto it is said that there was an overloading. That is rather begging the question, and at any rate that is not the method proposed by the decided cases for the investigation of overloading which would amount to improper or unreasonable use. The compartment measures in area 1,144½ square feet, being 42ft. 3in. by 27ft. 2ins. The wooden flooring rested on joists which were supported by two beams placed at a distance of 14ft. from the north and south walls. Each beam was 27 ft. long and 18 ins. deep and 9 ins. broad, supported only at the two ends by the walls or posts in the walls. So the span covered by each beam was 27 ft. and the weight that could break it was simply 13,097lbs. The plaintiff's engineers admit that if the same beam had been supported by two posts at a distance of 9 feet apart, the carrying or sustaining power of the beam would be immensely increased. Notwithstanding this fact it is attempted to prove that there was an overloading in the sense of an improper and unreasonable use, simply because the weight that was put was more than this unsupported beam could bear. Taking the calculations given by the plaintiff's engineers at the highest, the load was not more than 1½ cwt. 6lbs. per square foot. And that too after reducing the dead load to "live load" and adding the weight of the flooring. The Manchester Warehouse Company's case shows that mere "overloading as a fact" does not entitle the landlord to any claim for damages against his tenant, but that it must be such as would amount to an unreasonable and improper use looking at the nature of the class of tenements to which the building belongs. In the reconstruction of this warehouse at Musjid Bunder, beams of the same size as before are now used, but each beam is supported by two posts placed 9 feet apart. That in itself shows that the precaution ought to have been taken from the beginning, and it is not correct to say, as Mr. Gokhle does, that the posts are merely given for extra strength. The construction was there faulty. The defendant's engineer, Mr. Sangani, said it was not safe to use a teak beam covering a beam of 27ft. in a warehouse without any posts underneath it except at the two ends. He is supported in this by Captain Marryat's Specifications p. 422, a book of authority in the P. W. D. The largest span given there is 24ft., and the dimensions requisite are 22½in. thick and 13 broad for beams kept 10ft. apart. So that for a span of 27ft. with beams 13ft. apart the dimensions would be about 30in. by 20in.; while the beam that broke was 18in. by 9in. Mr. Sangani also said that the average weight per square foot which a warehouse ought to sustain is 3 cwts. Molesworth and Hurst's Formulas give 2½ to 4 cwts. per square foot in his case of Factories and Warehouses, and this formula is recognised and adopted by the Roorki Treatise of Captain Cunningham. I think, therefore, it would be quite within the mark to accept 3 cwts. per square foot as the carrying load for a warehouse of this description. The evidence is that the actual dead load of the myrabollam bags was only 11½lbs. or 1 cwt. 4½lbs. per square foot; and reducing it to "live load" even as the plaintiff's engineers proposed, it would not exceed 1½ cwt. 6lbs. per square foot. Judging by the above standard I am of opinion that there was no overloading in the present instance. The case of Koegler & Co. vs. Yule & Co. decided by a Full Bench in Calcutta in 1870 (14 W. R. O. C. J. 45) is also in point. Garth C. J. held that it was not for the defendant to prove want of negligence, and that a landlord cannot succeed where the facts are equally consistent with the presence or absence of negligence on the part of the tenant. The godown in question in the present suit was used by previous tenants for storage of grain and seeds, and for piece-goods in light packages. The godown keeper of the former tenants, Messrs. R. Stewart & Co., said he did not store more than 300 packages at a time on the first floor as he knew that the godown was not strong enough, and he had instructions not to store more goods. This piece of evidence is certainly not in favour of the plaintiff. No intimation to that effect was ever given to the defendant. After the reconstruction of the warehouse, the top-floor is let to a tenant for storing myrabollams. Under all these circumstances, I find (1) that the loading by the defendant was not unreasonable and improper; (2) that the defendant had no reason for supposing that the goods stored were too heavy in kind or quantity for the apparent strength of the building, as it could be understood by an ordinary man of business. The case fails on the third ground also. I hold that the plaintiff cannot recover the damages claimed, and that he has no cause of action against the defendant. The verdict will only be for the admitted claim for rent, Rs. 45. Verdict for Rs. 45 and costs in proportion. Costs to defendant's pleader Rs, 90

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

THE twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, Forbes Street, Mr. Shellim E. Shellim, chairmain of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was taken as read :—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit their report together with the audited balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th April 1896. The season under report was unfavourable for Soonder-Bund cultivation. The rains were late and scanty and the crop consequently was far below the average both in quantity and quality. This result greatly reduced the company's receipts and the actual cash collections were only Rs. 2,39,451, being about Rs. 1,57,739 less than in the previous year. The land under cultivation shows an increase of 1,520 beeghas, which would have been greater if the season had proved favourable. The present season has commenced well, and if the weather continues propitious to the end, it is expected that a great portion of about 9,500 beeghas of land which are reclaimed and ready in lots 29 and 134, will be settled during the current year. The annual revenue shows an increase of Rs. 5,386 brought about by the progressive rates of rents. This progression will continue and the revenue will show a gradual increase until the maximum rates are reached. With regard to the rice mill, your directors regret to say that it is still remains unleased. In new reclamation works, we have not done much this year beyond partly continuing the works commenced last year in lots 18 and 43 owing to difficulty in getting the necessary labour. Should the season prove favourable, we hope in our next report to be able to advise better result. The sum of Rs. 4,056-8-0 was collected during the year for salamy on Pottahs. This amount, with Rs. 320 being the amount of forfeited fifteenth dividend, have been credited as usual to reserve fund. The following sums have been transferred from the profit and loss account :—Rs. 500 to the credit of moveable property for depreciation; Rs. 320-7-3 to the credit of boring operation account; Rs. 37,000 to the credit of reserve fund; Rs. 20,000 to the credit of ryot's outstanding doubtful debts fund. These funds now stand respectively at the figures of Rs. 3,47,976-8-0 and Rs. 61,340-13-3. After making these appropriations, the balance to the credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 1,23,901-1-8. Your directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 20 per share be declared absorbing Rs. 1,20,000, and that the balance Rs. 3,901-1-8 be carried forward to next year's account. Messrs. Framjee Jamsetjee Batliboi and Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. G. Waters, two of the directors, retire from the board by rotation but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint two directors in the place of those retiring, and two auditors for the year ending 30th April 1897, and to fix their remuneration.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said :—The report has been in your hands, and we will take it as read. I do not, therefore, want to go over the same ground, but would like to make a few remarks. As the report shows, the season was unfavourable and the crops short, but the worst feature was that the poor ryots were not compensated in getting good rates for their paddy, and therefore they could not meet their liabilities. It was true that the revenue showed Rs. 5,000 and odd better than last year's. There is no doubt that by progressive rates the revenue of the estate must increase every year, especially as we are carrying on new works and bringing more lands under cultivation. But you must consider that this revenue is only on paper. We have not received it in cash. If you allow me to give a few figures, I shall be able to show you easily that your directors were justified in declaring a little less dividend than last year. Last year's receipts came in round numbers to Rs. 3,97,000 against this year's Rs. 2,39,000, which shows a decrease of Rs. 1,57,000. The decrease is very great, and consequently the outstandings against the ryots also showed a large increase, nearly double that of last year. The debts due to your agents and secretaries were also large, that is, while last year they were Rs. 82,000, they were this year Rs. 2,03,000. From this you will see that your directors have not seen their way to give more dividend than they have done, however anxious they may have been to do so.

Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee seconded the proposition for the adoption of the report.

Mr. Toolsidas H. Parakh drew the attention of the directors to several matters in the accounts, which the chairman said would be taken into consideration by the board in due time. The report and accounts were then adopted unanimously. The chairman proposed, seconded by Mr. S. M. Moses, that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share be declared. Mr. L. S. de Braganza, seconded by Mr. Toolsidas Parakh, proposed as an amendment, that a dividend of Rs. 22 as last year be declared. The amendment was lost; and the chairman's proposition was carried by a majority of votes. Mr. Framjee Jamsetjee Batliboi and Surgeon-Lieut-Col. G. Waters, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Cursetjee Coowerjee Mody and Merwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors, secretaries, treasurers, and agents and other officers of the company for their able management of the company's business. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

A LICENSE NOT WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A man has applied to the Collector of Land Revenue Abkari and Opium for the grant to him of a license for sale of toddy at a place in the vacant land, belonging to Mr. Edrorncband Pranalal, at the Grant Road Lane, situated on the right side of the Grant Road Bridge, leading to the Grant Road B. B. Railway Station. The residents of the locality have already objected to such an obnoxious shop being allowed in the said locality, which is inhabited by respectable people. I need hardly point out that the locality, besides being inhabited by respectable people, is the thoroughfare of hundreds of passengers, including ladies and children, going to and coming from the said station, to whom this obnoxious shop will no doubt prove a source of great nuisance. The drunkards, who will be low class people, will molest the passengers and will obtain amusement in their annoyance. This dire source of nuisance should under no circumstances be allowed in this locality, and the Collector and the Police Commissioner will exercise their discretion properly before granting the license in question. If the license is granted there is no chance of the locality remaining any longer a quiet throughfare, as the same now is, but will be a turbulent and boisterous locality, full of drunkards, ready to annoy passers-by. The place being by the side of the bridge, and not on a high way, the greater will be the facility to the drunkards to annoy passengers who are using the road up to a very late hour in the night. I conclude with an appeal to the Collector and the Police Commissioner not to grant the license asked for.—Yours, &c.,

A PASSENGER.

THE French Government is about to issue a decree raising the Customs duties on foreign sugars, the measure to take effect from Aug. 1, the day when the new German legislation on export bounties comes into force. The duty will be increased from 7f. to 10f. 50c. for raw, and from 8f. to 12f. 50c. for refined sugars. The duty on the amount of the German bounty is increased in such a way as to prevent the invasion of the French market by German sugars. This measure will not affect the imposition of export bounties on French sugars.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY DRAINAGE SYSTEM AND THE GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE oracular pronouncement of the Grant College Medical Society regarding the underground Drainage System of Bombay has been a subject of much animated discussion in the vernacular Press. The "Indian Spectator" remarks: "We do not know what to wonder more, the amazing absence of argument or fact in support of the astoundingly pronounced propositions, that were laid down with as much brevity as language would allow, in the letter sent to the Corporation by the President of the Grant Medical College Society, or the scant courtesy with which the Corporation treated the Society and its members in a grave assembly as one of the "Fathers" of the city is expected to be. The propositions in the letter are certainly such as do not seem to emanate from patient scientific research and investigation;—they are too indefinite and loose, too general in their terms and too "a priori" to be of practical use. They pronounce the entire under ground drainage system of Bombay to be a failure; and in support, adduce their vague belief that certain kinds of fevers and other diseases have become more numerous and more unmanageable of late. They therefore ask for a special enquiry. If they thought their propositions were true and based on facts, we should think, they at least need not have asked for an enquiry, and it was natural for us to have expected from them the facts and figures on which they had based their conclusions. What, we may ask, was this body of the Medical profession doing all the long time during which crores and crores of rupees were spent on our underground drainage, and what it was that awakened it all of a sudden to its manifold evils—and that just after it had been decided by the Corporation that house connections should be made at the cost of the owners and not the Municipality? On the other hand, the "Indu Prakash" complains of the discourtesy shown the medical men by the Corporation: "The Corporation is certainly responsible for the health of the city. And it is its duty to enquire into the increased death-rate and prevalence of diseases which the public and the medical profession ascribe to the defective sewerage system. The stinks that issue from the pipes are horrible. There are streets in the city which can hardly be called clean. The presence of the "Kutchra" carriages in lanes and even on some roads where they lie for good many hours is not only a nuisance, but positively injurious to health. The open gutters are not properly cleaned. That Bombay should remain in such an insanitary state is scarcely creditable to the well-paid and highly organised Health Officer's Department. And when influential, respectable, and learned body sends a representation to the Corporation on this very question of sanitation that body simply records it and takes no further action! If the Corporation wanted a sure means to bring discredit on itself it could not have hit on a better one."

A LAMENTATION OVER THE CONGRESS FUNDS.

Taking a general view of the prospects before the Congress, which forebode a collapse, the "Gujerati" writes despondingly: "Every year the same difficulty arises about funds. If friends of the Congress movement will not put their hands deep into their pockets how can the British Committee do their work in England? The more we think of the future of the Congress, the more we feel convinced that it might be wrecked one day on the rock of Indian selfishness and indifference, unless vigorous efforts are made by its captains to save it from such a disaster. Its dangerous enemies are not its unscrupulous and mendacious critics; but they will be found in the camp of its own friends and sympathisers. Weeks ago we observed that the question was one the consideration of which could no longer be safely postponed if the Congress was to be saved from premature collapse."

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A couple of rather curious points, not wholly of theoretical importance, came on for discussion at the last extraordinary meeting of the Oriental Life Assurance Company. Referring to them, the "Indian Spectator" states: "A couple of rather curious points, not wholly of theoretical importance only, came on for discussion at the last extraordinary meeting of the Oriental Life Assurance Company. It appears, that in its interim bonus of 1893 the Company's assets and liabilities, the reserve fund had not been up to this time calculated amongst the assets and had so grown up to a considerable amount. It was, however, included amongst the assets in the last valuation, with the effect that it formed a part of the surplus of 5½ lakhs, of which, under the articles of association, a third was set aside as the reserve fund, and a tenth of the remainder distributed amongst the shareholders and the remaining nine-tenths amongst the policy-holders. The "de novo" created reserve fund has been further trenched upon for payment of interest on capital to the shareholders and of bonus to the policy-holders. We are not at all prepared to say that any of the articles of association were violated by this arrangement, for they are wide and indefinite enough to allow the Directors to use the reserve fund in any way, untrammelled discussion may suggest to us, for example, the reserve fund of the Oriental seems a curious, at any rate, unusual conception indeed. The objects of a reserve fund are always to have an untouched balance, on which you may fall back in times of emergency or difficulty and of unusual and unforeseen loss. These are matters lying, under the articles of association, entirely in the discretion of Directors. Satisfactory as the affairs of the Company are, cautious as the shareholders seem to be, we would not certainly be over-cautious for the Directors to put their reserve fund on a more proper basis."

CONFIDENCE IN THE HIGH COURTS.

Discoursing on a case recently disposed of in the Bombay High Court, the "Gujerati" says: "How the High Courts in India often prove instrumental in protecting the lives or liberty of persons or in saving the reputation of innocent parties or securing them against harassing or ruinous or needless prosecutions is now well known. Quite recently the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade interfered in a case which strikingly illustrates the above observation. In a certain case tried by the Subordinate Judge at Umreth he granted sanction to prosecute certain Sevaks of the temple of Shri Ranchodji of Dakore for forgery. They applied to the Sessions Court at Ahmedabad for revocation of the sanction. Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Sessions Judge, confirmed the order of the Subordinate Judge and directed that sanction should issue against Mr. Ranchoddas, who appeared for them in the lower Court and put in the document complained of under his client's instructions. In Mr. Ranchoddas' case there was not a scrap of evidence that he "knew or had reason to believe" that the document was forged. No professional man with a grain of sense would knowingly put in a forged document only to ruin his client, and it is incredible that a pleader of Mr. Ranchoddas' standing and reputation would do any such thing. We wish Mr. McCorkell had taken into account this consideration and more thoroughly examined the applicability of the section to the case he had to deal with before taking such a serious step as granting sanction against a well-known practitioner with an honourable career. The High Court has, however, revoked it, thus saving Mr. Ranchoddas an amount of anxiety and trouble which it is easier to imagine than to describe."

LORD WOLSELEY'S GRAVE INDISCRETION.

Speaking of the disparaging remarks made by Lord Wolseley regarding the Indian Army, the "Indian Spectator" writes: "Lord Wolseley has been severely taken to task for his dispraging remarks on the native Indian army; and the press at "Home" is asking for correction or explanation. His Lordship has certainly committed a grave indiscretion in proclaiming from the house-tops that he has not much faith in a third of the army on which England depends for the protection of its world-wide empire. Nor can history or events of our own times support his Lordship's contention. Turn to the pages of Indian history and you will find a number of occasions on which the native soldier has fought against European foes with as much coolness and confidence as with Asiatics. And the European soldier too has always found him to be a worthy companion, with whom it was honour to fight, shoulder to shoulder. Led by Europeans, the native army has always marched from triumph to triumph." The "Gujerati" observes: "How great or high-placed men some times commit themselves to thoughtless or even reckless statements is well illustrated by Lord Wolseley's observations regarding the Indian Army before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure. He seems to think that it is no use putting Indian troops in front of European soldiers, or fighting France or Germany or any other European Army with Indian troops. How an officer of his position without adequate experience of the Indian soldier could make such a one-sided statement is indeed most astonishing. Our Indian Frontier defences are a sham and delusion if they did not mean that Indian battalions can at any moment cope with Russians. All the crores that have been spent upon them might as well have been thrown into the Indian Ocean."

The "Indu Prakash" writes in a similar strain: "The wanton insult which the Commander-in-Chief of the English Army flung at the Indian Native Army seems to have rebounded on the speaker. Lord Wolseley had no reason to pass those remarks even in the course of a cross-examination: they were decidedly indiscreet and impolitic. And a Commander-in-Chief should never be guilty of such indiscretion. We are told that they were eagerly discussed in Military and Political circles in England. Well they might be. For if they were true, then the Empire was in a tottering condition and no body save the Commander-in-Chief knew of it."

In reply to the recommendations of the Ambassadors on the Cretan question that Abdullah Pasha should be recalled and another military commander appointed of the same rank as Vali, the Porte has declared that in view of the number of troops in the island the presence of an officer of higher grade than the other military officers there is necessary.

TRIAL OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF GONDA.

[THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 5th AUGUST.]

THE trial of the Subordinate Judge of Gonda was continued in the Sessions Court of Fyzabad, on Wednesday, before Colonel Cowie.

For the prosecution—Mr. E. Chamier, Government Prosecutor; Kunwar Parmanand, Allahabad Government Pleader; and Shankar Dhayal, Fyzabad Government Pleader.

For the defence—Mr. J. B. Boyle, Mr. Percy Wheeler, and Mr. Hamid Ali, barristers-at-law. Mr. P. Kaul, pleader; Saiyid Ali Hassan, pleader.

(10) Kadir Baksh: Not literate. I can sign in Hindi and recognise signature, and can read figures. Bholai Ram was my partner, but is not since 3½ years. Tauleshar has been my partner for 15 or 16 years and is still. I do not do any of the accounts part of the business. I do buying and selling, &c.

Bholai Ram, Sheo Din Ram is a branch of my firm. He carries on business in the same building, but the business and books are separate. My firm is now known as Kadir Baksh, Tauleshar Ram. It used to be Bholai Ram, Kadir Baksh. Tota Ram, Sheo Din, Darbari, Tauleshar and myself are partners in the branch firm. Tauleshar and I get 8½ annas, the other three get the rest. The arhat business is still going on, but is now called Bholai Ram, Sheo Din Ram, Ragunath Ram is manib of my kothi. He keeps accounts of the Head firm Kadir Baksh, Tauleshar Ram, and not those of the arhat. Three years ago Raghunath used to keep the accounts of my firm, and he and Darbari both used to write the accounts of the arhat firm.

Raghunath gave evidence before the Magistrate about 15 days ago. He came from Agra to give it. He had gone to Agra to sell rice and "gur" for me. He went last Magh this year. Since he has gone Darbari and Tauleshar have done the work. Kadir Ram is a trader of Gorakhpur or Chapra. He used to purchase in my arhat. I know Patan Din. He had a case. I was appointed arbitrator in that case. Recognise my signature on a document at page 9 of file 80, decided 10th July 1893. (This document is the award dated 15th April.) My evidence was recorded in the case of Patan Din. Here came some hearsay evidence.) I know Sita Ram. I don't know whether any money was given by Sita Ram from my place. About the time of the decree in this case there was no transaction between me and Sita Ram. Tauleshar is the person who would know if there had been any transaction between Sita Ram and my firm, as money transactions remained in Tauleshar's hands. I don't remember if Sita Ram came to my firm about that time. I don't remember whether I paid any money about that time to Kannu Mal, Sarju Prasad. My house is 50 to 60 paces off the shop of Kannu Mal and Sarju Prasad. There is a road between, which is 140 paces broad. There is nothing blocking the view between my residence and their shop. My firm has dealings with Kannu Mal and Sarju Prasad. We discount each other's bills, but pay and charge no interest on balances on cross-dealings.

Mr. Chamier: I propose to ask whether he will admit or deny that he paid Rs. 500 to Kannu Mal and Sarju Prasad, (Showing him the books.) After some discussion the Court asked Mr. Chamier to frame his question, which he did as follows. If there is an entry in Kannu Mal, Sarju Prasad's books, showing a payment of Rs. 500 by you, do you admit it or deny it; or do you not remember? And after this answer I propose to read out the entry, and say do you admit this entry or deny it?

Mr. Boyle said he did not object to the question, provided no reference is made to the books.

Court: You are not entitled to contradict him by the books or read them out.

Mr. Chamier then asked: If there is such an entry, then is it true or false, or don't you remember, or what is your answer?

Witness: I don't remember. What is written in their book and what is written in my books must be true. There has been no dispute between my firm and Kannu Mal, Sarju Prasad during this last three years.

Cross-examined by Mr. Boyle: Patan Din and Tauleshar are samdhis, i.e., the one's son is married to the other's daughter. Patan Din lives in Nawabganj. He used to deal in gram. He is not bankrupt, but his shop is closed. I can't say exactly, but it was closed before I gave my award. After I had given that award for Rs. 1,000 if Patan Din had come to me for Rs. 500, I would not have given it him. Patan Din's house is half a jarib off Tauleshar's shop, and Patan Din's house is near, say, quarter mile from Kannu Mal's shop. Have known Sita Ram 15 years. Sita Ram used to act as a mukhtar in cases in Court. He was a gari-broker also. He is rich. He has houses and his wife wears jewels. Rs. 500 would be a large sum to Sita Ram. Sita Ram's house is less than half a chain from my and Tauleshar's shop. Sita Ram has no shop. His house is quarter chain from Kannu Mal's shop. I was sole arbitrator appointed by all four parties. I went from Nawabganj to Gonda the evening before the case. I went on 29th or 30th June 1893, leaving at 6 p.m., and arrived at 9 a.m. next morning. When going I did not see Patan Din at the Nawabganj station. Did not see anyone I know. Don't remember whether I saw Sita Ram or not. Did not see Kunwar Bahadur at station. Don't remember whether I recognised anyone when I got out at Gonda station at 6 a.m, I only went once and gave evidence. Did not go on the day the decision was given. Sita Ram never took any loan from myshop in my presence. When I went to Gonda Sita Ram told me nothing about the case nor about the Sub-Judge, nor at any other time. My firm used to borrow money from Kannu Mal, Sarju Prasad. Kannu Mal, Sarju Prasad borrowed from my firm, but we did not take interest. The loans were temporary for a few days only. There is no other Kadir Baksh in my shop. I don't know whether Sita Ram or anyone for Sita Ram gave me Rs. 500. How could I remember, it is so long ago. Don't know any shariff's (or sarraf's) houses in Lucknow. I know some by name only. Do not know any firm Radhay Prasad, Sheo Dayal, Sheo Mayan, Chowk, Lucknow. Don't know anyone of name Nathoi, nor Shambhu, dalial. My munib can take loan from Kannu Mal, Sarju Prasad for my firm. If my munib goes to Kannu Mal, Sarju Prasad and borrows Rs. 5,000 as a private loan for a friend, he can pledge the credit of my firm. I should enter it in our books.

Q.—If that friend repaid the Rs. 5,000, would not that re-payment be entered in your books?

A.—Yes; an entry would be made.

Mr. Chamier objected that this witness was not an expert.

Re-examined by Kunwar Parmanand: Tauleshar can make loans to anyone he pleases without my permission. After giving evidence I came back either same night or next morning. Sita Ram was in Court that day.

(11) Sita Ram: Was mukhtar to two Patan Dins, one the son of Ramcharn, the other the son of Sheo Charan. They had a case against Bhaggu and Fakir in the Court of Sub-Judge of Gonda. The Pathan Dins got a decree. There was an appeal. It came on in the Court of Mahomed Rafiq, Additional Civil Judge, Lucknow. The appeal was upheld and the lower Court's order cancelled. Execution proceedings had previously taken place in the lower Court and the decree been realised in full. I gave the petition for execution. I was in the Sub-Judge's Court when he delivered judgment on 10th July three years ago, and the application for execution was presented two days afterwards, i.e. on 12th. This is my signature on the application in execution file 101. It was presented in Court. Orders were passed on it on same day. A sipahi went to Nawabganj to distrain on 14th July and came back with the judgment-debtors with the money which was paid in on the 15th. I was in Nawabganj on 14th. The judgment-debtor got a petition. I know that, because I was in Court. This is my signature on the petition dated 27th July 1893, and also on the receipt dated 28th on page 10 of the file. I got the cheque as I had applied for it. Mathura Prasad, vakil, filed the plaint. This is my signature on the replication in file No. 80. I was in Court when the appeal was argued. I retained a native barrister, but don't remember his name. I went to Lucknow in order to retain you (Mr. Chamier), but you were not there. I lost the appeal, got a copy and went to you (Mr. Chamier), and showed you the copy. Had some conversation with you. Did not file appeal in Judicial Commissioner's Court, in consequence of the opinion you expressed regarding my chance of success. Beli Prasad is my "damad ka bhai." My daughter is married to Ram Sarup, brother of Beli Prasad. Prasad is munib to the firm Kannu Mal, Sarju Prasad in Nawabganj. Patan Din's daughter is married to Tauleshar's son. Have lived in Nawabganj 24 or 25 years and known Beli Prasad all that time. Have also known Tauleshar the same time. He has a house in Nawabganj. I took the case on a "thika." By this I mean that if I won I was to get Rs. 300, and if I lost I was to get nothing. All the expenses to be borne by the client. I got no monthly remuneration. I got that Rs. 300 when the decretal money was realised. The work for which I got this Rs. 300 extended over one year. In that case a Rs. 500 mako was given. I gave it to the Sub-Judge with my own hand after conversation with Karam Chand at the Sub-Judge's house in Gonda, outside the house, but inside the compound. It was paid at 7 A. M. and the order was given at 12. There was one note only. I identify the Sub-Judge. I got the note from Kadir Baksh, Tauleshar Ram. Beli Prasad got Tauleshar to give it me in Nawabganj. This came to pass in the following way. The case came on on 29th and 30th June. Toen Karam Chand said: "Your witnesses were not good. Your case will go wrong. Spend something and you will get a decree." I said "How much." He said, "Rs. 700, and I will manage it quickly." I said, "Rs. 700 is excessive" and offered Rs. 200. After higgling for six days we agreed on Rs. 500. Karam Chand used to come to Court. Used to sit in the Court and go out, &c. Don't know where he lived. Never saw his house. After settling for Rs. 500 I came to Nawabganj. Then I went to Patan Din and said, "Pay Rs. 500 and you will win your case, otherwise you will lose it." Patan Din said, "I have no money." I could not get the money from him, so I went to Beli Prasad. Beli Prasad said, "Here is cash, take it." I said "I don't want cash, as it will be inconvenient to carry. I want a note." Beli Prasad had no notes and so summoned Tauleshar to his shop. Tauleshar came. Beli Prasad said to him. "Give him a Rs. 500 note." Tauleshar said, "Very well, but I shall write your name." ("Tumhara nam likehenge.)" Prosecution say "tumhara nam likenge." Then Tauleshar took me away to his shop and gave me a Rs. 500 note and wrote it down against Kannu Mal, Sarju Prasad. When Tauleshar was at Beli Prasad's shop I said that I wanted the money for the Sub-Judge. First, I told Beli Prasad, and when Tauleshar came and said, "Kyazarurat hai." I also told him. Taking the note I went to Gonda by the mid-day train on the 9th and stopped at Ajudhia Das' sangat. It is so called, but Ajudhia Das is dead. Kunwar Bahadur was there. He is the mukhtar of Kannu Mal, Sarju Prasad. He was already there when I arrived. The mid-day train gets in at 3 o'clock. At 6 Karam Chand came and said, "What has happened in that matter. Will you give what you agreed on or not?" I said "Yes, I have got Rs. 500 note." He said to me "Come and give it." I refused to go then and said I would go in the morning. Stayed there that night. Karam Chand came again early next morning. I went with him taking the note to the Sub-Judge's house and went inside the compound. A man was seated there. Karam Chand said "Tell the Sub-Judge that Karam Chand has come." Then that man went inside. We remained outside. Then the Sub-Judge came outside the house through the door. Then Karam Chand said "Patan Din's mukhtar has come and has brought the Rs. 500 agreed on, give it." So I gave it to the Sub-Judge. I said to the Sub-Judge "Give the order and get the money realised quickly"—admi motabar hai—by which I meant the defendants are substantial, and the Sub-Judge said "I will do it quickly." Then I went to the place I was putting up at. I sent a telegram to Patan Din. After the decision I first went to Nawabganj when the sipahis went to distrain. I don't remember whether I told Patan Din anything after the decision about the bribe. I kept back Rs. 800—Rs. 300 for myself and gave Rs. 500 to Balli, baniya. I gave him Rs. 500, because I had taken Rs. 500 from him to pay for the note. I took Rs. 500 from Balli and went to Beli, and said, "Here are the Rs. 500 for the note." He said "Take it away and give it to Tauleshar, because I have not entered the note as a credit in my account)." Then I took it to Tauleshar. He said "I will not take it. I have debited Kannu Mal, Sarju Prasad, take it to them." I told him "Kannu Mal, Sarju Prasad had refused to take it, saying it was not in their books." He then said, "Kadir Baksh is going to his home to eat his food. Go along with him to the shop and Kadir Baksh will get it credited" (Kadir jama kara den). Patan Din is a connection of Balli Bania's. He is sala of Patan Din, Patan Din used to get money from Balli, and also used his own money in the case.

When Patan Din was not there I used to get my expenses from Balli.

Q.—Did you tell anyone else, except the Nawabganj people about the bribe?

Mr. Boyle objected on the ground that the statement was not made at or about the time when the fact took place.

Mr. Chamier: I admit I cannot put this evidence in under Section 157, I. E. A. The only way it is admissible is to rebut a possible defence that this case has been got up about June and that the books are forgeries, etc. I propose to prove that the fact that there was need of an inquiry was known before the beginning of June. I say the evidence is admissible under Section 9 and Section 8, I. E. A. It is introductory to show how the case started.

Mr. Boyle: Yesterday the Court gave a ruling excluding our question as to what Ram Rattan had said to Mr. Campbell. A similar ruling should be given now. If Section 9 is applicable we were entitled to ask that question yesterday, to rebut what Mr. Chamier had said in evidence in the lower Court.

The Court admitted the question. Witness

WRITERS AND READERS.

We are promised a volume of the late Lord Leighton's addresses to the students of the Royal Academy. Indeed, the book, which Messrs. Kegan Paul will publish, is in an advanced state of preparation. There can be little doubt that eventually Lord Leighton's Academy banquet orations will also be published in permanent form.

Publication of the collected edition of George Meredith's works will begin about the end of September. In all likelihood the issue will run to thirty-four volumes, the novels mostly making two each. The edition will be strictly limited to a thousand copies, and a considerable number of these are already ordered for America. The arrangement is that two volumes shall appear every month, so that the series will be completed in about a year and a half.

Announcement is made by Messrs. Chapman and Hall of the Centenary Edition of Carlyle, which they are to publish under the editorship of Mr. H. D. Traill. A beginning is to be made with it in October. It is to be in thirty large volumes, and the price will be 3s. 6d. a volume. The edition will be printed by Constables from the edition corrected and amended by Carlyle shortly before his death. These revisions are copyright, and, further, the issue will contain several essays not hitherto included in the other editions, and additional portraits and plates.

A volume of Records and Reminiscences of Goodwood and the Dukes of Richmond is announced by Messrs. Sampson Low. The writer is Mr. John Kent, whose name is intimately associated with the turf, and who wrote The Racing Life of Lord George Bentinck. Mr. Kent's plan is to tell the history of the Goodwood estate and of the Lennox family, with whom the story of the place has so long been bound up. Such matters will come under notice as the famous duel between the fourth Duke of Richmond and the Duke of York, and the career of the fifth Duke in the Peninsular War and the Waterloo Campaign. Necessarily, the origin of the Goodwood racecourse will be set out, and the book, which is dedicated to Lord March, will have many portraits and illustrations.

Nansen's personal popularity in England and the uncertainty surrounding his fate have created a keen interest in the forthcoming biography of him. This is well manifested by the curiosity to know when the work will be ready, but as yet nothing definite can be stated on that head. His biographers, Rolfsen and Brogger, write of him from great personal knowledge, and no doubt they have had every family information put at their disposal. Needless to say, Mr. William Archer was the man to make the English translation, and a poem by Bjornson, and a very full series of illustrations, will enhance the attraction of the volume. Should Nansen return safely from the far north, one of his first actions will be to visit London and lecture before the Geographical Society.

Mrs. Charles Cowden Clarke, at whose residence in Genoa her brother, Mr. Joseph Alfred Novello, the well-known music publisher, died the other day, after a retirement of nearly forty years, is about to publish, with Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, her autobiography, under the title of My Long Life. Mrs. Cowden Clarke was born in 1809, and she has personal recollections of a large number of distinguished artists and others, including Mendelssohn, of course, Malibran, and other great singers, Charles Dickens, to whose magazine she contributed, &c. Naturally enough, her father—also "the father of cheap music," to quote a phrase of his day—gathered about him a vast circle of gifted writers, composers, interpreters and critics, and herself and her sister, Clara Novello, did much to build up the traditions entrusted to them. The reminiscences will appear in one volume with portraits of the author, her husband, her father, and the late Mr. Alfred Novello.

A new series of half-crown novels has been decided upon by Messrs. Archibald Constable. It will not be devoted to any single school of fiction, but will include examples of all. A tasteful "format" is to distinguish the volumes, which will begin with one entitled Terriba. This is an idyll of South America, by Mr. John Cameron Grant, who is already known for some verse. Mr. William Sharp is contributing a story entitled Madge of the Pool, and Mrs. Flora Steel another, In the Tideway. Here Mrs. Steel deals with Scotland and England, not with India, of which she has written so much. Novels by Miss Fiona Macleod and Mr. Charles Montague will also appear in the series.

A work which some lovers of Dante will no doubt know in the original is about to appear in English. This is the Chronicles of Villani, which gives a picture of Florence as it was in the time of Dante. A contemporary sketch of the surroundings amid which the poet lived is necessarily of the highest value as a key to what he wrote. Indeed, the legacy of Villani is regarded as almost invaluable to the full comprehension of Dante. The translation is being made by Mr. P. H. Wicksteed, whose knowledge of the great Italian poet is perhaps unrivalled among us. It will be published by Messrs. Archibald Constable early in the autumn.

At the recent International Congress of Publishers in Paris the opinion was very strongly expressed that the establishment of separate copyright legislation in Canada, independent of the Mother Country, would have the most disastrous effects on all existing international copyright conventions. England, by granting to Canada any independent right to legislate in matters of copyright, would, it was held, be breaking her obligations under the Berne Convention. It was thought doubtful, therefore, if she could claim for her authors the foreign protection which she obtained in return for a guarantee of copyright in England and all her dependencies. Very strong resolutions were passed in favour of imperial, so as to prevent a general breakdown of international copyright.

In giving to the world in book form (Macmillan) his unfortunate play entitled "Michael and his Lost Angel," Mr. Henry Arthur Jones is able to find some consolation for the sudden withdrawal of that piece in the divergent opinions of the dramatic critics. Mr. W. H. Pollock dismissed the story of the weak minded vicar and his wanton tempter as "meanly and vulgarly conceived." Mr. Joseph Knight, on the other hand, in a critical preface which he has contributed to the book, pronounces the play "a fine work, and in many respects a triumph," and adds, "For myself I can only say that rarely indeed have my entrails been stirred by more forcible pathos." Encouraged by this favourable judgment, and by "a great number of sympathetic letters" that he has received about this play, Mr. Jones expresses a hope that he may "introduce it again to the English public under happier auspices." In evidence that it was not a great financial failure, as has been alleged, he publishes in tabulated form the takings during the brief run of ten nights. From this it appears that the receipts fell from 209l. on the first night to 99l. on the fifth and sixth nights (Jan. 20 and 21). The managerial announcement on Jan. 23 that the play was to be abruptly withdrawn seems to have had the usual effect in sending up the receipts, and it appears from the tabulated statement that on the last night of performance they reched a sum of 231l.

Messrs. Longman have re-issued the first part of the Greville Memoirs, occupying three substantial volumes, which will be followed by the other two parts until the whole series is completed in eight volumes. As a picture of life and manners during the reigns of George IV. and William IV., and no inconsiderable part of the reign of Her Majesty, these journals of the indefatigable Clerk of the Council stand without arrival. There is, indeed, nothing in English literature to compare with them, unless it be the journals and correspondence of Horace Walpole. Occassionally indiscreet, and not seldom to severe in his judgments upon men and women, there is still a high value in the frank outspokenness which is conspicuous in Greville's entries. It has been the lot of few men to know so many eminent persons of all classes of society, or to enjoy equal opportunities of recording so much that is interesting about them. Greville's Journals, however, are far from being occupied merely with court and society gossip. He was a shrewd observer of manners, with a genuine zeal for human welfare, and his pages furnish a very large amount of material for the social history of his times.

The Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries (Hardy and page, Chancery-lane) holds on its way under the editorship of Mr. W. J. Hardy, who, wisely keeping strictly to his chosen domain, issues a capital quarterly number. Our contemporary notes with special satisfaction the proposal of the London County Council to rescue that interesting relic of the old mansions along the line of the Strand, the Buckingham Watergate from the condition of neglect into which it has fallen and to make one of the entrances to the Embankment Gardens. Not the less, however, does the editor's regard for truth induce him to confess that evidence exists that this work though popularly attributed to Inigo Jones, was that of a much humbler person—one Nicholas Stone, senior, assisted by Mr. Kearne, "a Jarman," that is, German. It ought not be forgotten that the modern zeal for preserving relics of the past is very largely due to the love of archæology awakened by publications of this class. Notable articles in the number are Mr. Madge's Story of St. Alban, as the pilgrims learnt it, Mr. Hilton Price's Signs of Old Houses in the Strand in the 17th and 18th centuries—a fitting appeal to his Fleet-street Signs; and Professor Hales' Spanish and Verulam, and Mr. Grazebrook's curious account of the inhabitants of Harrow and the lay subsidy levied on them in 1523. His observation, however, that "Collier" at that time signified "one who dealt in turf and wood," and not one who "worked in a coal pit," though no doubt correct, is hearily sufficiently explanatory. "Collier" in its primary sense, meant a charcoal-burner or dealer in charcoal, which our forefathers designated as "coal" or "wood-coal" to distinguish it from the mineral which they called "seacoal."

THE STR... CRIER.

To a reporter of the "... Herald," who visited him, Mr. John Clouston, late bell-man and town-crier, of Alfred-s..., Stromness, Scotland, narrated an extraordina... He said:—"During the spring of 1895 I h... attack of sickness which incapacitated me ... all work. My symptoms are not easily de... For many years I have been troubled with ... bilious attacks, and while suffering from one ... turns I had a stroke followed by utter prost... which rendered me unable to work, or even ... any distance. Severe pains in the limbs and ar... indeed all over my body, would make me ... a person awakened from a night-mare; as o... es my limbs became powerless, like a pers... ring from paralysis, and when the pain aba... a little I was almost helpless. While sitting ... wn fire I used to feel a cold shiver that no ... of clothing would dispel. The pain and su... ntinued and increased in severity for three ... about this time I saw in the newspaper repor... ilar cases that had been cured by Dr. W... Pink Pills for Pale People, and I resolved ... hem a trial. After taking the first box the... I commenced with one ... radually got easier. a time increased the ... each meal, and after symptoms above describe... wo. The alarming when I had finished the ... ally wore away, and and in my usual state o... I felt hale and well, I have been for many ... —in fact better than troubled with my health ... I have never been billousness, has gone. ... even my old trouble, Williams' Pink Pills w... but believe that Dr. life. I have recommend... means of saving my near neighbour of mine, ... m to my friends. A health for years, is now ... has been in delicate she has only had ther... them, and although deriving great benefit... a short time, she is medicine; they are easy ... are unlike other up the system. ..., and quickly build

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to the Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. "RIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME. By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B. a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS. AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia, Quickens the Circulation, Stimulates the Liver, Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia, Gout & Rheumatism, And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

Vigor & Co., 21, Baker St., London.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

S. & H. HARRIS.

WATERPROOF.

In Constant Use for 30 Years throughout the United Kingdom.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.

MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

IN ALL PARTS OF INDIA AND THE EAST

MELLIN'S FOOD

is employed with the greatest success for Infants of all Races. MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for the use of Infants from birth. MELLIN'S FOOD may be modified in preparation to suit the requirements of the weak and sickly as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—

BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co. KURRACHEE—H. L. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

HEALTH. STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT... HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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NOTICES.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that the simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated **FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.**

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

DISINFECT WITH

"'Sanitas' is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL TIMES & GAZETTE.
"'Sanitas' now enjoys general favour as a disinfectant."—LANCET.
"'Sanitas' has met with wide recognition and approval."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this Paper, or to
BATHGATE & Co., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
WHITE'S Patent LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS
(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

SCIATIC, RIDING & other BELTS. ELASTIC GOODS. All Kinds of
All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.
Consultations, Prescriptive Circulars, Price List, &c., free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ld., London, 228, Piccadilly, England. Est. 50 Years.

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THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.
ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE.
"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE,
Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

THE "NEW" MAHARAJAH HARMONIPHONE AND MUSICAL BOX.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ORNAMENT,
SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR OUR INDIAN CONSTITUENTS.

PLAYING 24 DISTINCT AIRS ON 4 CYLINDERS.

EXTRA SPARE CYLINDERS SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

EUROPEAN OR INDIAN MUSIC.

IN MASSIVE SOLID WOOD CASE, artistically inlaid with fancy coloured woods, forming a CONSPICUOUS and FASCINATING ORNAMENT, SPECIALLY SUITED FOR A PALACE OR DARBAR HALL.

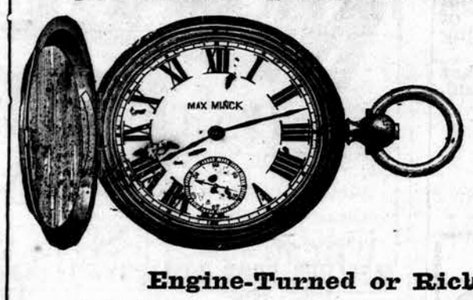
Each Box has FOUR INTERCHANGEABLE CYLINDERS. Each playing Six distinct Airs, IN ALL PLAYING 24 SEPARATE AIRS.

WITH HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL TABLE, as illustrated, having drawers specially fitted to contain the spare cylinders when not in use. The Table and Box stand 48 inches in height, 46 inches in length and 27 inches in width.

We also supply THE SAME QUALITY HARMONIPHONE WITHOUT TABLE and measuring 36 inches in length, 18 inches in width and 14 inches in height.

THIS SPECIAL QUALITY OF HARMONIPHONE CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED FROM
THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.



JUST RECEIVED!
A CONSIGNMENT OF RARE AND SPECIAL BARGAINS FROM MOST FAMOUS MAKERS.
KEYLESS ACTION, FULL JEWELLED.
ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS

Engine-Turned or Richly Engraved.

Gold Filled Case, Crystal Open Face	... ...	Rs. 125
Ditto Hunter Case	... ...	Rs. 130 to „ 150
Ditto Demi-Hunter Case	... ...	„ 140

NOTE.—These Gold Filled Cases are of the same quality of metal, SOLID THROUGHOUT. Guaranteed equal to 18-carat gold in appearance, and not to change colour or tarnish in wear.

Sterling Silver Case, Crystal Open Face	... ...	Rs. 65
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The whole of the above are of specially strong manufacture, made to our special order, with all the latest improvements.

MAX MINCK & Co., Lahore and Simla.
Illustrated Price List of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, etc., free on application.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats,
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."
(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

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THE ONLY **GOLD MEDAL** ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

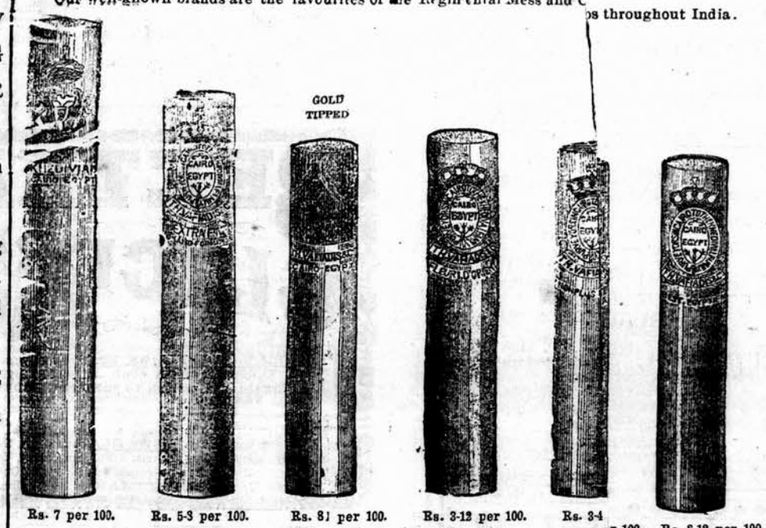
TWENTY **Highest Awards,** representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

THE ZENITH OF
MESSRS. THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.'s
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Smoked and known by every officer and gentleman throughout India, all over the world. They are highly recommended and approval by every one as the only genuine which have come out to India.

Purveyors to the Khedivial family at Cairo (Egypt) and to all Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout the world.

Our well-known brands are the favourites of the Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout India.



Rs. 7 per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 8½ per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us, and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyption Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

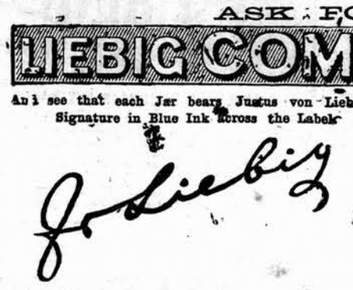
GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
—MEDICAL RECORD.

FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.
"My little boy was fed entirely from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
"If every mother knew of its value, none other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Bros. & Co., R. Scott Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.



FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for Invalids as an Efficient Tonic in cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
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Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs,
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste," or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S TRADE MARK.
"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSET
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING" and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

GOLD & Co.'s
BIRMINGHAM. ENGLAND.

WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all the British Merchants.

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